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NEW KOREA



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Takaoka Minoru, head of the Japanese peace delegation from Fukuoka Prefecture, presenting a gift to Premier Kim Il Sung

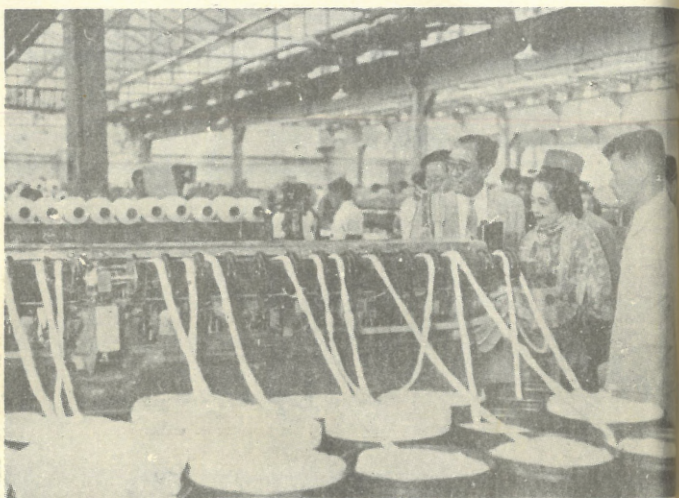
Mr. and Mrs. Purbodiningrat visiting the Pyongyang Textile Mill

FOREIGN GUESTS IN KOREA

Lately foreigners are visiting our country more frequently. In May of this year, Saluku Purbodiningrat, Chairman of the Indonesian Peace Committee, accompanied by Mrs. Purbodiningrat, paid a visit to our country; and representatives of the Indonesian Printing Trade Union led by Boenadi Hadisoemrto, Secretary of the I.P.T.U., and the Japanese peace delegation from Fukuoka Prefecture led by Takaoka Minoru, Chairman of the Fukuoka Prefectural Council of the Japanese-Korean Society, also paid us a visit.

These guests visited many factories and cultural establishments rehabilitated after the war, as well as many historical sites. They met many Korean people from all walks of life and exchanged opinions on the safeguarding of peace and the promotion of friendly relations among the peoples.

Premier Kim Il Sung received the Japanese peace delegation and Mr. and Mrs. Purbodiningrat.



Representatives of the Indonesian Printing Trade Union at the War Memorial Museum

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Front Cover: Sam Il Po on the East Sea

Back Cover: Nacre design on ink-stone container produced in Li Dynasty (1392-1910)

Printed in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

THE KOREAN QUESTION MUST BE SETTLED

JUNG KOOK ROK

*Major General of the Korean People's Army,
Senior Member of the Korean-Chinese Side,
Military Armistice Commission*

The solution of the Korean question is long over-due internationally and domestically.

The first and foremost task before the Korean people is to put an end to the tragic, artificial division imposed on the homogeneous people, and to reunify the country through peaceful means.

As the Third Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea clearly pointed out, Korea must be unified peacefully by the Korean people themselves without any outside interference and all foreign troops must be withdrawn from Korea. But what stands in the way of Korea's peaceful unification is the occupation of South Korea by the U. S. army and the policy of the U. S. imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique for enforcing national split and provoking another war.

Strict observance of the Armistice Agreement, therefore, constitutes the prerequisite for a peaceful settlement of the Korean question. The object of the armistice in Korea is to "ensure a complete cessation of hostilities and of all acts of armed force in Korea until a final peaceful settlement is achieved." (Preamble to the Korean Armistice Agreement.)

Therefore, the Korean people and the entire peace-loving people of the world, desirous of a peaceful settlement of the Korean question, are particularly concerned with strict observance of the Korean Armistice Agreement.

The Korean people regard the conversion of the Armistice into a durable peace as the lofty task for their country's peaceful unification.

As is clearly pointed out in the statement of Nam Il, Foreign Minister of the D.P.R.K., on January 12 this year, the Korean people persist in a peaceful settlement of the Korean question at the earliest date, and, for this, they consider, under present conditions, that the Armistice Agreement must be strictly abided by and that prompt measures should be taken for the conversion of armistice into a lasting peace.

The Korean-Chinese side has always strictly observed the Armistice Agreement; has faithfully discharged its duties imposed by the Armistice Agreement; has cut or

withdrawn from Korea a great number of military personnel and a great quantity of war materials; and has actively striven to defend the Armistice Agreement from the intrigues of the American side to wreck it. And the world public opinion duly appreciates the sincere efforts of the Korean-Chinese side to preserve the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission from the machinations of the U.S. bellicose elements and the Syngman Rhee clique who are bent on wrecking the truce.

The just and reasonable proposals, which our side put forward in the preliminary talks on the convocation of a political conference as provided for in the Korean Armistice Agreement and at the Geneva Conference, not only enjoyed full support of the entire Korean people, but also received sympathy of the decent people everywhere throughout the world. But the American side took an unreasonable, unilateral attitude and turned down all of our just proposals. Moreover, it has persistently refused to continue to explore possibilities for peacefully unifying Korea and to undertake obligations to guarantee peace in Korea.

However, the question of peaceful settlement of the Korean question cannot be removed from today's agenda.

Time and again feasible and just proposals have been advanced by the Government of the D.P.R.K. in relation to negotiations between political parties, public organizations or individual leaders of North and South Korea in order to discuss measures for the country's peaceful unification — the unanimous aspirations of the entire Korean people — and to promote peace in the Far East and the world. The Government of the D.P.R.K. proposed to establish political, economic and cultural contacts between the North and South; to open trade, travel and exchange of letters between the two parts of the country. It also offered to guarantee South Korean fishermen the right to fish in the territorial waters of the D.P.R.K. and to give electric power to South Korea. The Government of the D.P.R.K. has sincerely worked for the realization of these proposals. Also sincere efforts made by the Soviet Union, People's Republic of China and other countries of the camp of peace, democracy and socialism

for materialization of our proposals are widely known.

This land of Korea — picturesque and beautiful — belongs to the Korean people who as a homogeneous people with a long history have enjoyed a tranquil life. To travel freely in their country is an inalienable right of the Koreans. Why should the members of the same family, separated in the North and South, be kept from making contacts and visiting each other, when even the peoples of different countries lying far from each other make contacts and visit each other? No one will consider it normal that the Koreans, divided for nearly twelve years, have been unable to exchange even letters with their dear ones or relatives, not to speak of meeting each other.

It is lamentable that although North Korea produces abundant electric power, coal, fertilizer, iron, timber and other necessities, the South Korean people are unable to use them but have to import them from across the Pacific Ocean at high prices.

All who correctly appreciate and take an unbiased approach to the present state of affairs in Korea will unhesitatingly agree that any measures conducive to the promotion of Korea's peaceful unification should be studied and put into effect. This is not only the demand of the Korean people but also the desire of the entire peace-loving people of the world.

It is for this reason that, at a meeting of the Military Armistice Commission in November 1954, the Korean-Chinese side proposed, in accordance with the Armistice Agreement, that the both sides of the Military Armistice Commission should grant to the Korean people with non-military purposes free travel between the North and South across the demilitarized zone and the military demarcation line.

As is well known, the demilitarized zone and the military demarcation line, set up in accordance with the Korean Armistice Agreement, are exclusively for the purposes of preventing renewal of hostilities.

That should not and cannot be a barrier to the contacts and travel of the Korean people with non-military purposes. But the American side, which has persistently refused to have negotiations aimed at a peaceful adjustment of the Korean question, again turned down this just proposal which

truly reflected the vital interests of the entire Korean people.

While repeatedly emphasizing the necessity of holding North-South negotiations and international conference with the participation of representatives of the North and South for the peaceful unification of the country, the Supreme People's Assembly of the D.P.R.K. advanced reasonable and concrete proposals such as the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea and the reduction of the strength of armed forces of North and South Korea to 100,000 respectively.

In its declaration on the peaceful unification of the country, the Third Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, which was an event of great importance for the Korean people, clearly set forth ways and concrete measures for the country's peaceful unification, and proposed to form a permanent committee with representatives of North and South Korea to discuss the questions ranging from the promotion of North-South contacts to unification of the country and to take practical measures in this connection.

The C. C. of the United Democratic Fatherland Front called upon the entire Korean people to rise as one man in the struggle for putting into effect the historic declaration of the Third Congress of the Workers' Party and to unite, to this end, all the patriotic democratic forces in North and South Korea.

Former South Korean political leaders, too, gave their support to the declaration and formed the Consultative Council of Former South Korean Leaders in the North for Promotion of Peaceful Unification. They are resolved to take an active part in the fight for the country's peaceful unification.

The Government of the D.P.R.K. solemnly declared that, so long as the South Korean authorities did not provoke war against the northern part of the country, it would not, as it had done here-to-fore, first resort to arms against the South Korean authorities. And it also reduced by the end of August 1956 the strength of the armed forces of the D.P.R.K. by 80,000 men, cut correspondingly military equipment and war materials, and appropriated the funds thus released for the peaceful construction

and the improvement of the people's living standards.

It is quite natural that the Korean people, who value the splendid achievements attained in their grand peaceful construction in the postwar period, should ever more vigorously demand the peaceful unification of their country.

The state budget for 1957, which was approved at the 13th Session of the Supreme People's Assembly, appropriated most of its expenditures to the national economy and social and cultural fields, that is, 74 per cent of the entire outlay, while the amount earmarked for national defence was only 5.8 per cent.

All these testify clearly to the unswerving policy of our Government for the conversion of the armistice into a durable peace and a peaceful settlement of the Korean question for the maintenance of peace in the Far East and the world. Nineteen divisions of the Chinese People's Volunteers withdrew, taking all their military equipment with them, from Korea after the signing of the Armistice. This vividly shows how sincerely the Chinese people desire a peaceful settlement of the Korean question and the relaxation of tension in the Far East.

But the position of the American side is entirely different.

The aggressive circles in America and the Syngman Rhee clique, who are opposed to a peaceful adjustment of the Korean question and are trying to perpetuate territorial division and national split in Korea, are resorting to every intrigue and manoeuvre to wreck the Armistice Agreement and are running amuck to provoke another military adventure in Korea. In disregard of the provisions of the Armistice Agreement and the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission large quantities of war materials were illegally introduced into South Korea to equip the South Korean army. And they keep attempting to unleash another war in Korea.

Ignoring the Armistice Agreement which calls for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea, the United States concluded shortly after the signing of the Armistice with the Syngman Rhee clique the so-called "ROK-U.S. Mutual Defence Pact" to prolong the U.S. occupation of South Korea indefinitely. Moreover, under

the so-called "ROK-U.S. Agreement on Military and Economic Aid," which aims to unleash another war in Korea, they have been busily reinforcing the South Korean army and bringing in weapons. It is widely known that since the Armistice the Syngman Rhee army has increased from 16 divisions to 21 combat divisions and 10 reserve divisions.

The U.S. aggressors and the Syngman Rhee clique indulge themselves in false and malicious propaganda and in provocative acts to wreck the Armistice Agreement. And the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission has been a thorn in their flesh. There were the numerous cases of gross violation of the Armistice Agreement and hostile acts of the U.S. side. The formal protests alone made by the Korean-Chinese side in the meetings at Panmunjom number 572.

On the pretence of non-existent "menace of Communism" which they have concocted, the U.S. aggressors incite the traitorous Syngman Rhee clique to continue to clamour for "march north and unify the country," intensifying their preparation for another war in Korea.

In May 1956, the governments of Korea and China proposed to convene a conference of the countries interested in the Korean question to discuss a peaceful adjustment of the Korean question and the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea. But the governments of the countries which have their armed forces under the "U.N. Command" turned down our proposal. And shortly afterwards, the American side unilaterally demanded the neutral nations inspection teams to withdraw from South Korea. Therefore, the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission was obliged to withdraw temporarily its inspection teams.

Why did the American government reject the reasonable proposals of the Korean and Chinese governments for convening a conference of the countries interested in the Korean question? It was because it wanted to perpetuate the division of Korea and the occupation of South Korea.

Towards the end of 1956, the American government concluded with the Syngman Rhee clique the so-called "ROK-U.S. Treaty of Friendship, Trade and

Navigation" in order to subjugate in its entirety South Korea to U.S. capital. This serves to prove that U.S. government is constantly scheming to perpetuate territorial division and national split in Korea. Since then, Syngman Rhee's clamour for "march north" and "abrogation of the Armistice Agreement" has become louder. However, people of the world know very well that the clamourers for "abrogation of the Armistice Agreement" are only trying to cover up their evil schemes and whenever they violate the Armistice Agreement, they launch a campaign of false charges against the Korean-Chinese side for the violation of the Armistice Agreement.

Recently, the South Korean "National Assembly" adopted, at the order of Syngman Rhee, a "resolution for the abrogation of the Armistice Agreement addressed to the U.S. Congress." Syngman Rhee is vociferously demanding that the Armistice Agreement be abrogated, because it stands in the way of the "march north." The "Minister of Defence" of the puppet Syngman Rhee government Kim Yong Woo openly said, on the eve of his departure for the United States, that the Armistice Agreement must be "disregarded" in order to introduce from the United States atomic weapons, new type of airplanes, tanks and other modern weapons. This serves to show vividly what the clamourers for "abrogation of the Armistice Agreement" are after.

The facts that the United States forced her voting machines at the Eleventh Assembly of the U.N.O. to pass her "resolution" on the Korean question and that she persistently schemes to admit South Korea to membership in the U.N.O. serve to show clearly what they pursue is division and subjugation of Korea.

What is essential for removing Korea's division is to establish contacts and relations between North and South Korea and to eliminate barriers existing between them.

Korea is now divided into two parts, yet the ruling circles of the United States and the South Korean authorities are scheming to admit unilaterally South Korea to membership in the U.N.O.

In doing so, they want to erect new obstacles to the peaceful unification of Korea, in violation of the national interests of the Korean people.

The scheme of the U.S. ruling circles to admit unilaterally South Korea into the U.N.O. and the U.S. "resolution" on the Korean question at the U.N. General Assembly constitute part of their "march north" plan for colonizing the whole of Korea by perpetuating Korea's division and by extending to North Korea the puppet "regime" of Syngman Rhee which the U.S. imperialists invented under the so-called U.N. supervision. This aggressive aim is what they failed to attain by arms in the war.

Recently the U.S. ruling circles are again out to form an aggressive "Pacific Alliance" with the Syngman Rhee's "regime" as one of its members. Together with the attempt of the unilateral admission of South Korea to membership in the U.N.O., this constitutes part and parcel of the machinations of the U.S. bellicose elements to provoke another war in Korea and the Far East and to aggravate tension.

The Korean people and the peace-loving people throughout the world will not tolerate any attempt to place obstacles in the way of Korea's peaceful unification.

The position of the Korean people with regard to their country's unification is clear. They demand the Korean question to be settled peacefully by means of establishing a united government representing the interests of the whole of the Korean people through free, democratic nation-wide elections under the condition of foreign troops being withdrawn. For this, we must further consolidate the Armistice and convert it into a lasting peace, reduce to the minimum the armed forces of the North and South, eliminate as quickly as possible the barriers between the two parts of the country, and effect contacts and hold negotiations with the people of the South.

It is the duty of the countries interested in the settlement of the Korean question to convene an international conference and take measures to help the Korean people attain their country's peaceful unification on their own strength.

This is the only just way for the settlement of the Korean question today.

The situation at home and abroad now shows that Korea's peaceful unification is possible and that it is high time for it.

We have at our disposal in the northern part of the country great political, economic and cultural forces which are the material guarantee for the country's peaceful unification, while the moral and political unity of the people of all walks of life is firmer than before.

The might of the revolutionary democratic base is unfathomable and the people of North Korea are leading a happy life.

The aspirations for the peaceful unification of the country and the confidence in the Government of the D.P.R.K. are growing and deepening among the South Korean people, while their hatred and national indignation against the U.S. imperialists are mounting further. There is a growing sign of opposition to the traitorous policy of Syngman Rhee even among some of those who had once followed him.

The international situation is developing in our favour.

The enemy of peace and socialism can never weaken the unity and co-operation among the peoples of the Soviet Union, China and the other fraternal countries who are bound by the firm bonds of proletarian internationalism, no matter what disturbance and intrigues they may resort to.

We cannot tolerate any outrageous attempts on the part of the U.S. imperialists which are at variance with the interests of Korea's peaceful unification and universal peace.

The Korean people are aware that the mighty forces of the peace-loving people of the world are always on their side in their efforts to realize their national aspirations and are convinced that they, united with these forces, are sure to win.

The Korean people will always stand on the side of peace, and the peace forces will certainly prevail over the forces of war.

Trees Have Grown At Panmunjom

Mexican journalist GREGORIO ROSAS HERRERA

It was in April that I came to Korea. The whole countryside was aflame with azaleas.

During my short stay I saw many things in Korea, all the things that I wanted to see.

I saw happy children going to school. I saw students in the class-rooms, libraries, laboratories, and on athletic fields.

I met and talked with the heroic peasants, who cultivated the soil by the moonlight to raise food for the front. They work very hard. Yet they have time to enjoy sports and artistic performances. They are realistic but at the same time they have their dreams and hopes.

I witnessed the indefatigable efforts of workers, men and women, to increase production and to reduce the cost.

I visited the textile mills in Pyongyang, the fertilizer factory in Heungnam, a poultry farm where two million ducks were being raised, the famous ancient tomb in Anak, the Diamond Mountains, the Woosanjang Rest Home, and Yunpoong Reservoir and other places.

The beautiful, but sad Korean classical opera Shim Chung, the story of a young girl sacrificing herself to save her blind father, touched me deeply.

I enjoyed splendid renditions of symphonic music. I also visited some exhibitions of modern paintings and good sculptures. Then there were ballets and films.

Korea enjoys a long history of 5,000 years. Throughout the country there are numerous historical sites which testify to her deep, rich culture.

I was in such old cities as Pyongyang, Kaesong, Hamheung, and Nampo. I also visited Panmunjom, where the truce was signed.

I visited the royal tombs of Kokuryo Dynasty in Kangsuh; the reconstructed South Gate and the old palace site at Manwulda

(Full Moon Terrace) and Sunjookkyo Bridge in Kaesong; the Eulmil Pavilion on the hill of Moranbong and the splendid Moranbong underground theatre (600 citizens built the theatre in only 90 days); the Ryunkwang Pavilion on the river Taidong; the museums in Pyongyang and Heungnam, and other relics.

But it is not my intention to write only about old historical places or monuments that I visited, as they are too numerous to name all.

But I wish to talk about important things I observed: human sympathy that envelopes one like the air; the indomitable determination of the people to uphold freedom and national independence; their zeal and enthusiasm for peaceful construction; and their tears for the sufferings of their fellow countrymen in South Korea under American imperialism.

WARM HUMAN SYMPATHY

In any country of the world we can find human sympathy, but only as an individual virtue, not as social product and, of course, not as a national characteristic.

This warm human sympathy that I felt in Korea and in China is a common virtue of socialist countries. But here I want to speak only about Korea and my experiences in Korea.

I am sure that one of the things any foreign traveller in Korea would feel most is this warm human sympathy which radiates from the Koreans of all ages and all their activities.

We can distinguish in Korea the real human sympathy from merely good manners, politeness, courtesy or whatever be the word that means a rule of social conventions but not a permanent rule of human behaviour.

The first time I met a Korean was at the International Organization of Journalists in Peking in April this year. There I met Hyun

Pil Hun and Li Chang Su, delegates of Korean journalists.

Although we could not understand each other due to language difficulties, I could observe this human sympathy as we sat at the same table, together with the delegates of other nations, to discuss how to strengthen the solidarity and promote good will and friendship among the journalists of the entire world.

Human beings have a special yard-stick for measuring human feelings. I was sure of the human sympathy which ties the Korean and Mexican peoples with each other. The best proof of this was when I visited the Choi Seung Hi Dance Institute and the First Middle School for Girls in Pyongyang. The boys and the girls have a pure conception of life and do not understand falsity in behaviour but their acts are frank expressions of their minds.

When I arrived at the Dance Institute a girl ran up to me with a bouquet of flowers and said something in Korean to welcome me. Her smile and her shining eyes were a symbol of pureness and innocence!

The First Middle School for Girls is a splendid school with wonderful teachers and children. They never stopped their classes during the wartime, not even after the whole school was destroyed by bombing. It sprang up, like a phoenix, from the ruins within six months after the truce.

When I got to the school, girls ran to welcome me as if I were an old friend. A young pioneer took off her red tie and put it on my neck.

I was deeply moved by this because never before had I received such simple but splendid distinction. I could observe the spontaneousness of the act. I felt ennobled and I will keep the red tie as a precious souvenir.

I felt the same human sympathy when I met the peasants, workers, musicians, actors and actresses.

I talked with the old musician Pak Dong Shil, the young actor Kim Rak Moon, the talented violinist Baik Ko San and the beautiful movie actress Moon Ye Bong.

I do not emphasize this aspect of warm human sympathy merely for sentimental reasons. It is a new style of living, new attitude towards life, a precious concept that all men on earth are equal and can be very good friends regardless of colour, creed or belief.

FREEDOM AND NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE

In this small but great country, I was impressed by the fact that the Korean people have won their freedom and national independence and that no power can enslave them again.

Since liberation, Korea has held a conspicuous place in the human history. With her ancient and wonderful culture, the Koreans have the indomitable will for maintaining freedom and independence, and for assuring prosperity and happiness for their future generations.

The War Memorial Museum testifies amply to their fight and sufferings for freedom.

Up to the present, more than one million and five hundred thousand persons have visited the War Memorial Museum. Particularly, in the Hall of Heroes, I was deeply moved by a magnificent example of a Korean mother Yun Ok Hi who, although her heart was breaking, gave her beloved eight sons to the People's Army.

What an example of indomitable Korean womanhood!

Many workers, professors, artists, journalists wear decorations. But with such modesty! Only as a symbol of the freedom they have won.

A Korean friend related to me how proudly and courageously the heroes gave their life for the fatherland.

And the young partisans, the peasants who cultivated the land in the night, the miners in bowels of the earth, and the high noble example of the heroic Chinese Volunteers—this great epic is awaiting the pen of Korean poets.

Among the many evils war brings to a nation, a minor one is the problem of mental cases among soldiers. Even though I use the word "minor", it is a major problem to the U.S. army because of so many mental cases during and after the Korean war. In talking with the Rector of Kim Il Sung University on this question he said: "Unlike the American youth that participated in the aggressive war against Korea, our young men were fighting against the aggressors, defending the freedom and independence of their country. Unlike the American soldiers every Korean knew why he had to fight. There was no such thing as mental cases among our young men."

THE PROUD HUMILITY OF KOREAN BUILDERS

In the agricultural and industrial exhibition I could see with my own eyes how rapidly and effectively peaceful construction in new Korea is being carried on, after the war that destroyed factories, communications, transports and farm lands, not to speak of the untold number of human lives.

The workers consider the emulation campaign for increased production as a high honour and proudly exhibit their labour achievements. Nobody wants to lag behind the other. Their only concern is to increase the productivity and to reduce the cost. They advance many useful innovations. Well so much for activity in the factories.

What can we say about the peasants? First of all, all the soil that can be tilled is cultivated.

The work of peasants becomes all the more important if we take into account the fact that they do not have a sufficiency of modern technical means and that only in some regions is agriculture mechanized.

The Korean workers and farmers have risen up shoulder to shoulder to build a new land and a happy, abundant life. It is well sung in the poem of Pak Moon Suh:

*Oh, songs of producers of
mills and factories!*

*Aren't they calling the villages to march
with them towards socialism?*

Come to the field!

At dawn.

Come to the fields,

Where the season of sowing is inviting.

I met many engineers, leaders of cooperatives, officers, intellectuals and other builders of new Korea. They were very proud of

their jobs for the prosperity of the fatherland, but they were modest and never posed as important men. I observed this wherever I went.

AT PANMUNJOM

I visited Panmunjom. This is the little village where the most cruel war in the history of the human race was put to an end. Now doves are cooing on the roof of the pavilion where the truce was signed. I told Major Yoon Gil of the Military Armistice Commission: "Peace has grown in the heart of every Korean as the trees planted in 1953 have grown at Panmunjom."

Peace reigns in Panmunjom today.

But I could not help picturing again all the tears and sufferings of the Korean people. The country divided against their wish — this is the tragedy of long-tortured little Korea. And on this demarcation line the only soldiers one sees belong to the U.S. army! Not even a single Syngman Rhee man is to be seen here! The Americans won't let the South Koreans come near the line for fear they might join their brothers and sisters in the North, which happens not infrequently.

The Korean people want to reunite their land peacefully, and constant assaults, abuses and robberies by American soldiers will not be able to block their path to this goal.

During the ordeals of the Korean people the sympathy of the whole world was with them. Decent people everywhere condemned the barbarous acts of the aggressors.

The Korean people — the symbol of freedom and liberty — won peace. They are now building a new country, a bright future.

HUMOUR

Long ago in a certain village there lived a clever lad next door to an influential and rich man. In the back yard of the boy's house stood a big pear tree. The tree was so big that it branched out over the neighbour's garden. The rich man made no scruples of picking pears from the overhanging boughs. The boy's parents reminded the rich man that the pears were not from his tree. But he only turned a deaf ear.

The boy wanted to correct the situation. One day he called on his neighbour. He went straight to the room where the man was, and asked in a loud voice if he was in. The rich man answered,

CLEVER BOY

"Yes." Suddenly, the lad thrust his arm through the sliding paper door, and asked:

"Sir, whose arm is this?"

"It's yours, of course! What's the meaning of this outrage?"

"Do you really mean this is mine?"

"I said it's yours. Do you want to make fun of me?"

"Then let me ask you. Whose fruit is it on the pear tree standing in my back yard?"

"It is yours."

"Then I ask you to return all the pears you have taken from me."

CORRELATION BETWEEN HEAVY AND LIGHT INDUSTRIES

KIM SANG HAK

Keeping a balance between heavy and light industries, in accordance with the specific circumstances of each country and the conditions at each stage constitutes the most important part of the economic policy of the Marxist-Leninist Party which is striving to build socialism and communism.

The brilliant victory scored in the development of our national economy in the post-war period is to a large extent due to the correct measures taken by the Workers' Party of Korea for coordinating heavy and light industries.

When liberated, Korea had an insignificant heavy industry left by the Japanese imperialists, who had attached too much importance to producing raw materials and half-finished goods. To develop our industry as an independent socialist one it was necessary to establish a self-supporting heavy industry with the machine-building industry as the backbone.

Since the August 15 Liberation the Workers' Party of Korea has adhered to the principle of priority development of heavy industry in North Korea.

Notwithstanding the severe destruction suffered in the war, many modern machine-building factories and building-materials plants have been newly erected or expanded, and the chemical fertilizer, power generating and metallurgical industries made big strides in their restoration during the Post-War Three-Year Plan period (1954-1956) in North Korea.

Especially the machine-building and metal-working industries which had been the weakest link of the chains in our national economy have made considerable growth in recent years; their production rate increased from 1.6 per cent of the gross industrial output in 1944, under the Japanese domination, to 8.1 per cent in the pre-war year 1949, and to 17.9 per cent in 1955.

Electric power generation reached 5.1 billion kwh in 1956, about 85 per cent of the pre-war level. It is envisaged that during the First Five-Year Plan period the annual production of chemical fertilizer, which was suspended owing to the severe damage sustained in the war, will be far more than the 400,000 tons of the pre-war peak level.

The principle of priority development of heavy industry is a decisive factor in laying the foundation for the country's industrialization and speeding up increased production in all branches of the national economy.

The Workers' Party, however, did not limit itself to adopting the general principle of priority development of heavy industry. The Party pushed forward the policy of the rapid development of light industry in full consideration of primary significance of heavy industry.

Simultaneous development of heavy and light industries was already evident even in the period of the post-liberation rehabilitation. But it has become more distinct in the post-war days when we consider that the Post-War Three-Year Plan period, fundamentally a rehabilitation period, was also the period for laying the foundation of industrialization which impels heavy industry to make progress.

Then why was it necessary to plan a rapid development of light industries while giving priority to heavy industry?

First of all, the fundamental economic policy of the Workers' Party, which calls for a rapid improvement of the people's material and cultural standards, demanded it. And then we were confronted with the task of liquidating the backwardness of our light industry—one aspect of the colonial lopsidedness in our industry left over by the Japanese imperialists.

In dealing with this problem, favourable conditions were created. In other words, the industrial specialization in the socialist

camp and the economic and technical aid of the fraternal countries have made for the development of our national economy.

The characteristics of the relations between heavy and light industries in our country can be found clearly in the following proportion between A (production of the means of production) and B (production of consumer goods) groups of the industrial output:

	A group %	B group %
1944	70.4	29.6
1946	52.1	47.9
1949	58.6	41.4
1953	37.7	62.3
1956	53.9	46.1

In the post-war years the proportion of the means of production in our industry has further been raised.

All branches of our heavy industry have registered a marked increase of production. The production of the means of production increased to 4 times that of the pre-war days, while the output of consumer goods showed 2.1 times. But this should not be taken to mean that the development of our industry has been one-sided in favour of heavy industry. This difference can be explained by the fact that the damage suffered by heavy industry was more severe than that of light industry. The production of the means of production in 1953 was 42 per cent compared with that of 1949, while that of the consumer goods was 99 per cent.

Though the light industry showed a comparatively lower rate of growth than the heavy industry in this period, the annual production of consumer goods showed an average increase of 28 per cent. Thus the output of the consumer goods in 1956 increased 2.1-fold compared with that of 1949 while the production of the means of production increased 1.7-fold.

Such swift development of the light industry in our country in the post-war period made it possible to ensure the rapid rise of the real wages of workers and the real income of peasants.

The labour productivity in industry was raised to 194 per cent in 1956 compared with that in 1953, and in construction to 132 per cent while the monetary wages of workers

and office employees in the same period increased to 158 per cent. When we take into account the price reductions enforced on several occasions, we can say that the rate of the average wage increase exceeds that of productivity.

The economic aid of the fraternal countries was one great factor that enabled the Workers' Party to take such decisive measures for the promotion of the working people's material and cultural well-being. But, it must be remembered that the rapid development of light industry which supplied more and a wider variety of goods was a more important factor.

For ensuring proper correlation between heavy and light industries and fixing the accurate rate between accumulation and consumption in the distribution of the national income the Workers' Party took into full consideration the laws of economic development and combined reasonably the immediate interest of the people with their future interests.

Had the Workers' Party used economic aid from the fraternal countries mainly for purchasing consumer goods or making capital investment chiefly in light industry, we would have been confronted with serious difficulties in the rapid development of the national economy. Nor could we have even dreamed of laying the foundations for the country's socialist industrialization envisaged in the First Five-Year Plan.

The theoretical error of denying or minimizing the importance of the priority given to heavy industry in the course of socialist development of industry comes from lack of the understanding of socialist industrialization and of its characteristic in the building of socialism and from lack of knowledge of socialist reproduction on an extended scale.

This is nothing but a Rightist attitude towards the correlation between heavy and light industries in their development. History teaches us that this kind of attitude is destined to go towards Rightist defeatism.

Another root of this error is found in the erroneous view that these two industries are inconsistent with each other in their development.

As is widely known, the increase of the production of the means of production under capitalism inevitably conflicts with that of

the production of consumer goods, followed by the poverty of the working people.

Such inconsistency between the two industries manifests itself more distinctly in the colonies.

The development of "heavy industry" in Korea under the Japanese rule, for instance, had no relation with the development of light industry for the enhancement of the people's living standards.

However, under the socialist system, the primacy given to the production of the means of production does not deny the incessant, rapid increase of consumer goods but, on the contrary, it constitutes an essential condition for the latter's development. And this holds good for the present situation of our country.

First, the fact should not be overlooked that the branches which produce the means of production for the consumer goods—materials and tools for light industry, housing construction and agriculture—comprise a large proportion of our heavy industry.

In the course of liquidating the colonial lopsidedness which existed in our industry after liberation, the Workers' Party of Korea has always made correct calculation of the concrete conditions of our economy, its level and requirements.

As is generally seen in the socialist industrial development, the production of the means of production is urgent, especially the expansion of machine-building and metal-working industries. By this, however, we do not mean to minimize the importance of the production of tools and machines required by agriculture and light industry.

The general line of the economic policy of our Workers' Party in the post-war days lies in the rapid development of light industry and agriculture simultaneously with the development of heavy industry.

Heavy industry, light industry and agriculture—these three branches constitute the integral part of the national economy. And they can be developed in an organized way only when the priority is given to the development of heavy industry.

Hence the Workers' Party gave priority to the rehabilitation or expansion of the branches that produced the means of production, whether raw materials or half-finished goods, only if they served the development of agriculture and light industry.

The rapid increase of the output of chemical fertilizer is, in fact, a key point in agriculture for the increased production of foodstuffs and industrial crops. And the production of various kinds of artificial fabrics constitutes a main source for solving the problem of raw materials for the textile industry.

Secondly, the major branches of heavy industry which formerly engaged in the production of machines for the means of production are turning out machines in large quantities for making consumer goods to meet the peculiar conditions and requirements of the post-war rehabilitation and construction in our country.

Take for instance the building materials and ferrous-metal industries. These industries are now meeting the requirements of the restoration and construction of cities, dwelling houses and irrigation works which are going on on a large scale, thereby playing a vital role in the promotion of people's material and cultural well-being.

In the machine-building industry, too, the Workers' Party, considering the present conditions and requirements of our national economy, has ensured, as a most urgent task, the mass production particularly of such things as machines, equipment and spare parts urgently needed by other industrial and transport branches, and farming tools required by agriculture.

Thirdly, though some of the major branches of heavy industry are turning out machines for the means of production, they are more closely connected with the production of consumer goods.

According to the 1957 plan, about a half of the total volume of the electric power in our country is allocated to chemical industry, mostly to the chemical fertilizer production. It is a characteristic feature in the distribution of electric power in our country.

The Workers' Party took measures to allocate a large portion of capital investment to the rehabilitation of the power generating branch. This was not only for the all-round development of industries, especially of the heavy industry, but, mainly for the development of the rural economy which provides the people with provisions and raw materials for consumer goods.

Lastly, the characteristic feature of the development of our socialist economy is that some products of our heavy industry which

we export today constitute a source of obtaining foreign currency for importing consumer goods under the favourable economic relations between the socialist countries.

Our country is favoured with natural resources for the development of heavy industry — electricity, chemicals, metals and building-materials. And relying on the industrial specialization in the socialist camp, we are utilizing to the fullest degree these favourable conditions to promote the development of our national economy.

The First Five-Year Plan period is the period for laying the foundation for socialist industrialization in North Korea. For this purpose, heavy industry should be established on a firm basis. Therefore the Workers' Party of Korea gives priority to the development of heavy industry — the bed-rock of industry — in the First Five-Year Plan period.

At the same time the policy of rapidly and simultaneously developing light industry will be pursued in this period.

At present daily necessities are more and more required to improve the people's living standards, but the backwardness of our light industry, a product of the colonial lopsidedness, is not as yet completely liquidated. Under these circumstances any delay in the development of light industry for the sake of the development of heavy industry is impermissible.

Here it should be pointed out that the priority development of heavy industry envisaged in the First Five-Year Plan period does not mean a continuation of the past rehabilitation period. In this case the production will be increased with expanded and newly-built factories and enterprises rather than with the existing restored ones. And a more marked change will take place in the composition of our heavy industry — from the preponderant production of raw materials and half-finished goods to the production of finished goods, and to the development of machine-building and metal-working industries, etc., eradicating permanently the colonial lopsidedness of our industry. Thus the role of heavy industry in the national economy will become more significant.

The difference between the tempos of the development of light and heavy industries will be comparatively lessened, which will result in the gradual change in the propor-

tion of industrial output between the A and B groups.

Such changes envisaged in the First Five-Year Plan period constitute a major characteristic which did not exist during the pre-war peaceful construction and the post-war Three-Year Plan periods.

One aspect of this can be seen in the 1957 plan which envisages the increase of the production of the means of production to 117 per cent compared with 1956 and consumer goods to 125.8 per cent.

How can such a rise be expected in the consumer goods in the 1957 plan?

As is widely known, along with the development of industry and agriculture in the Post-War Three-Year Plan period, the monetary wages of workers and the income of peasants considerably increased.

Especially, in 1956, the monetary wages of workers and office employees were increased on a wide scale with the new wage system enforced in accordance with the decisions of the Third Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea (In November 1956, the wages of workers, technicians and office employees were increased by 35 per cent on an average.).

As for the rural economy, the cash income of peasants rapidly increased. This was due to the substantial increase of agricultural crops along with the advance of co-operative movement; to the enforcement of a new system which fixed the amount of the tax in kind for three years; and to the raise of procurement prices of agricultural products.

To meet the purchasing power of workers and peasants which increased in proportion to the increased volume of the currency, greater quantities of consumer goods are in demand.

Our light industry has all that is necessary for satisfying these requirements.

In the first place, our national economy has attained outstanding results in the past Three-Year Plan period. The factories under light industry were rehabilitated, expanded or newly built. These factories have made further advance during the first half of this year.

In the second place, we may refer to the organizing and mobilizing role of the C. C. of the Workers' Party of Korea for the utilization of the potentials in our national economy. And the surging enthusiasm of the working people should be mentioned.

In mapping out the plan for 1957 the major state-owned enterprises under light industry set the task of exploring all potentials; practising stringent economy on materials; making rational use of labour power; enhancing labour productivity in compliance with the urgent requirements of our national economy, above all, the popular demand of daily necessities.

With the mobilization of various kinds of reserves the tempo of production has been considerably raised in the co-operative industries and provincial industries. This in turn has promoted the tempo of the production of consumer goods envisaged in the plan for 1957.

The tempo of the development of light industry will surpass that of heavy industry in the 1957 plan. But this does not mean that the objective laws of socialist economy — the priority development in the production of the means of production in our country — will cease to operate.

The economic laws are manifested in coordinating the inconsistency existing in economic relations. As a rule they manifest themselves as a tendency.

In the past Three-Year Plan period the investment in the heavy industry was 81 per cent of the total industrial investment, and 19 per cent in light industry. During the First Five-Year Plan heavy industry will reach 84 per cent and the light industry 16 per cent. Thus the proportion of heavy industry will be raised.

The Workers' Party of Korea has been pursuing the most correct economic policy of holding to the principle of the priority development of heavy industry in consideration of the proper correlation between light and heavy industries.

This constitutes the most important guarantee for the steady growth of our national economy and the promotion of socialist construction in the country.

IN THE KOREAN PRESS

Adventurous Plots of U.S. Warmongers

The publications in our country are condemning the aggressive plans of the U.S. warmongers which are becoming more open of late.

According to the press dispatches of our Republic, the U.S. warmongers are plotting to turn both South Korea and Taiwan into the U.S. guided missile bases to make another link in the chains of their overall aggressive plans, seriously challenging peace in this area.

A UP dispatch from Washington reported that Dulles, U.S. Secretary of State, told a press conference on May 14 that the U.S. would supply South Korea with "more effective and modern weapons". On the same day Wilson, U.S. Secretary of Defence, declared that "the weapons for discharging atomic bombs would be sent to South Korea", and hinted that three kinds of guided mis-

siles ought to be sent.

While on the preceding day, May 13, the South Korean "Public Information Bureau" released a statement by Syngman Rhee saying that the U.S. had unofficially expressed its intention to supply South Korea with "modern weapons" in the near future.

In an attempt to cover up these plots before world public opinion, the U.S. ruling circles and the Syngman Rhee clique are spreading lies and fabrications about the non-existent "threat of Communism."

Li Hyung Keun, Chief of General-Staff of the ROK Army, as usual, alleged that the demoralization of the U.S. Army and ROK Army was due to the inferiority of weapons, saying that "submarines and atomic weapons were being introduced into North Korea" and that "North Korea would in the near future invade us."

According to UP dispatches, however, General Taylor, Chief of General-Staff of the U.S. Army, after his three months' visit to South Korea, has himself exposed that the "threat from the North" is empty talk. He said that "North Korea does not show any definite sign of attack."

It is too clear that the malignant falsification against the northern part of our country, which has recently been propagated more boisterously by the U.S. ruling circles and the Syngman Rhee clique, was a preparatory step in pushing ahead their plans to turn South Korea into a missile base and to arm with atomic weapons both the ROK Army and U.S. Army. Their plot to turn South Korea into a base for missile weapons is nothing but a link in the chains of the plans drawn by the U.S. bellicose circles, who are bent on aggravating international tension and posting missile weapons on aggressive bases everywhere all over the world, particularly in Asia. The Korean people are indignant at the U.S. Government's declaration dated May 9 that the U.S. Air Force equipped with missile weapons would be stationed on Taiwan, a territory of the People's China, and at the statement of May 8 made by the military personnel of the aggressive U.S. Army in Taiwan that an advance-party of missile-armed force had reached Taiwan.

The United States of America wants to frighten the Asian people with atomic weapons and outright threaten security of both the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of China. Moreover, this shows that the United States of America intends to stick to its policy of violating the Korean Armistice Agreement at any cost, and of interfering in the domestic affairs of China.

The papers in our country reported firm resolutions of the Korean people not to tolerate any of these new and seriously challenging schemes of the U.S. aggressive circles in the Far East. *Rodong Shinmoon* wrote as follows:

"The peace-loving people will by no means sacrifice their vital interest in peace and security to the criminal profiteering of a handful of U.S. warmongers. The people reject and condemn with ever growing hatred and indignation the evil plots of

the U.S. aggressive circles, which are becoming more open day by day. And people are more resolutely determined to preserve peace."

The United States of America, dangerously playing with fire in the Far East, continues also to aggravate tension in the Middle and Near East by its colonial policy known as the "Eisenhower Doctrine", as seen from recent development in Jordan. And they are challenging peace and security in Europe by their plans to supply the revanchist Wehrmacht in West Germany with atomic weapons.

All these clearly testify that U.S. imperialism is the most wicked foe of peace.

The papers published in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea noted with satisfaction that the U.S.S.R. is waging an active struggle to preserve and consolidate peace despite the adventurous aggressive policy of the United States which is attempting to worsen international tension.

Public opinion in our country is fully supporting the appeal of the seventh session of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. addressed to the U.S. Congress and British Parliament in connection with the question of banning atomic and hydrogen weapons tests at a time when the U.S. warmongers are strengthening their atomic war preparations.

Voices of the people of the world are growing louder than ever, demanding the ban of atomic and hydrogen weapons as well as the immediate ban of their tests.

Minjoo Chosun, pointing out that one should not respond to the wish of the people for peace only in words, but in deeds, emphasized:

"The U.S. Congress and British Parliament should favourably respond to the appeal of the seventh session of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.

"If they reject it, they will not only be denounced by the entire peace-loving peoples of the world, but also isolated from their own voters."

No matter how reckless and bellicose the imperialist elements are, the Korean people are convinced that the united efforts of the peace-loving peoples will certainly preserve peace to the last.

POVERTY AND FAMINE REIGN OVER SOUTH KOREA

KIM SANG KUL

South Korea is now suffering from severe famine and poverty.

Great numbers of foodless peasants are dying of starvation, wandering in mountains and fields in search of roots and bark to eat, and multitudes of unemployed are roaming about the streets, begging food and looking for shelter.

Even according to the doctored figures released by the South Korean puppet government authorities, at the first of March, there were 980,000 foodless peasant households in South Korea, which means 43.5 per cent of the total, while the unemployed and semi-unemployed numbered more than 3.6 million, of which 1,135,000 were unemployed.

South Korean newspaper "*Tonga Ilbo*" described the situation in South Korea today as "the worst the people have suffered in four thousand years," and "*Kyunghyang Shinmoon*" deplored the condition, writing "It is a most lamentable state."

The Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea decided on May 7 to offer free of charge 15,000 tons of rice to the starving South Korean peasants. (See the supplement to New Korea No. 6) This is another expression of deep concern of the

North Korean people for their fellow countrymen in South Korea.

With her vast and fertile fields, South Korea used to produce annually five or six million suk (one suk equals to 150 k.g.) of surplus grain, and had been a regular exporter of rice.

ONEROUS EXACTION

Then why does a granary of South Korea now suffer from famine?

As is generally known, the U.S. imperialists who have been occupying South Korea since 1945, when Korea was liberated from the Japanese rule, have turned it into a market for their commodities and their military base. They have driven the national industries in South Korea into ruin, while in the countryside they have plundered farm land and produce.

According to their official report, the Americans carried away from South Korea 4,181,800 suk of rice in 1946 and 5,706,900 suk in 1947. In their attempt to plunder 7,500,000 suk in 1948, they assigned to the peasants the "amount to be collected," but they could not collect more than 3,860,000 suk due to the determined resistance of the peasants. Furthermore the peasants had been reduced to such a degree of poverty through the previous two years' plunder that they had nothing to be taken away.

Since 1948 when the puppet government of Syngman Rhee was set up in South Korea, the American imperialists have been instigating their lackeys to continue to exact grains from the peasants. Syngman Rhee took over from the U.S. military government the "grain collection" system. After the so-called "Agrarian Reform" in 1950, the American imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique introduced "redemption for land" as another excuse for plundering grain. By the end of June 1956, the Syngman Rhee clique had plundered 16,436,000 suk of grain from peasants under the name of "redemption grain." Besides, they introduced "land ac-



A foodless peasant family (From the "*Hankook*" published in South Korea)

quisition tax," "fee for the utilization of irrigation facilities" and other kinds to plunder more grain. And, under the "government purchase," they took away from peasants several million suk of rice every year, paying less than it had cost the peasants to grow it.

Such onerous exaction has resulted in the extreme poverty of the South Korean peasants. According to the 1955 edition of the South Korean "Economic Year Book" the average monthly outlay of a peasant household in South Korea in 1954 was 23,200 hwan, whereas its average monthly income was only 17,700 hwan. This serves to show that the South Korean peasants were already at that time on the verge of bankruptcy.

U.S. DUMPING POLICY

The above-mentioned instances are the manifestation of the sinister aim of the American imperialists for seeking a market for their surplus farm produce by taking advantage of the difficult situation of food shortage in South Korea which they themselves have brought about. In the past eleven years since the country's liberation, the American imperialists dumped 22 million suk of grain into South Korea, and this year, capitalizing the famine in South Korea, they plan to dump over 7,181,000 suk. The American imperialists are also selling at high prices to South Korea the fertilizer they have brought across the Pacific Ocean.

An official of the U.S. public affairs, Edmonson, admitted that the price of American fertilizer in South Korea was 2.5 times higher than in the world market and the profit from the sale of fertilizer last year alone amounted to some 30 billion hwan.

However, the American fertilizer exported to South Korea contained a large proportion of cocoa by-products harmful to the soil and crops in South Korea.

It caused oxidation of soil and serious deterioration of fertility of the land. South Korean newspapers and agricultural experts have long been warning that, if no measures are taken, the farm land in South Korea will be totally ruined in the not-far-distant future.

As a matter of fact, the per hectare yield of grain in South Korea now has decreased on an average by 24 per cent compared with 1944.

AGRICULTURE IS BANKRUPT

The South Korean puppet government, following the policy of the American imperialists for provoking another war, has reduced to the extreme the appropriation for agriculture in order to increase military expenditure, with the result that the countryside is going bankrupt.

Take the budget of the Syngman Rhee government for 1955 for instance. It earmarked 8,980 million hwan for "farming" and "rehabilitation of the countryside." But it had spent not a single penny for that purpose by the end of the fiscal year. And, as another instance, take the "special fund for the rehabilitation of economy" which was to be appropriated from July 1954 to the end of 1956. Those items related to the preparation for war were all paid, but only 6 per cent of the items for the "amelioration of farming" was paid.

Such reactionary agrarian policy of the American imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique has further aggravated the bankruptcy of agriculture in South Korea. More than 70 per cent of the total paddy-fields of South Korea is non-irrigated or rain dependent. So, the South Korean countryside is annually subjected to natural calamities, drought or flood.

The arable land in South Korea at the time of country's liberation (1945) was 2,320,000 hectares, but it has now decreased to 2,010,000 hectares; one hundred thousand hectares are used for military purposes and the rest (over two hundred thousand hectares) is laying waste. "You'll get nothing, no matter how hard you may work. The President is a good-for-nothing." This is a saying among the South Korean peasants now.

The above-mentioned conditions have caused continued decline of crop yield in South Korea. Total grain output in 1954 was 3,720,300 tons, but it was 3,633,300 tons in 1955 and 3,265,000 tons in 1956. Cotton output in 1956 was 52 per cent less than the average annual output before the country's liberation.

With the fertile land and a mild climate, South Korea should have good harvests. But, as noted above, the colonial plundering policy which the American imperialists have pursued in South Korea for over ten years has plunged the South Korean countryside into bankruptcy.

The South Korean peasants are now living on roots and bark. They catch even rats to eat.

Nevertheless, the U.S. imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique assume an indifferent attitude, taking no measures to relieve the situation.

UNEMPLOYMENT, SUICIDE, EPIDEMICS

In South Korea, famine has stricken not only the countryside but also towns. Great numbers of workers are thrown out of factories and are looking for shelter and searching for food in dust bins. Disabled soldiers, orphans and war-widows are helplessly roaming about the streets.

One of the U.P. correspondents in Seoul reported that poverty and unemployment in the countryside and towns are the fate of the South Koreans. A handful of rich Koreans are leading a luxurious life, dancing under colourful illumination or indulging in revelry, while the majority of the people are barely eking out their existence.

The Pusan Municipality announced that over 216,000 citizens were starving, and those who committed suicide because of their difficult living conditions last month alone numbered 43.

Even the people who have jobs are also suffering from hunger in South Korea today. According to a report from Taijon, 160 government officials in North Choongchung Province do not receive ration or salary. And teachers in the same province have not been issued ration for three months on end.

The colonial policy of the U.S. imperialists aimed at pillage in South Korea has given birth to an army of unemployed and plunged the majority of the population into famine and poverty.

The flooding of South Korea with American surplus goods, unbearable burden of tax, shortage of electric power, funds and raw materials, decline of purchasing power due to impoverishment of the working masses are the causes leading the industries in South Korea to bankruptcy.

The commodities which the American imperialists dumped in South Korean markets under the label of "aid" in the eleven years from the time they occupied South Korea to the end of 1956 amount to as much as 2.1 billion dollars.



남조선 신문 <전국 일보>에서

Dumping of American goods has resulted in the collapse of South Korean industry. In 1956 alone, 1,176 factories were closed down.

The factories now in operation, according to the South Korean Chamber of Commerce and Industry, are only 17.6 per cent of the total in South Korea.

Such a bankruptcy in industry is a major factor in the increase of unemployed.

The American imperialists, who have monopolized the South Korean market, continue to raise the price of the commodities they are dumping there and to rake in maximum profit. Take the U.S. dollar-South Korean hwan exchange rate for example. In 1956, the value of U.S. dollar to South Korean hwan rose to 500:1.

Such a situation has inevitably led to the rise of prices and to the further aggravation of inflation in South Korea.

In March 1957, price index was 1,700 times higher than in 1945; and the present index is 3.8 times higher than at the time of the Armistice.

In such circumstances, the workers on the pay list are also subject to constant fear of being sacked. They are paid such meagre wage that they cannot manage to eke out the lowest living. While an American expert working on the construction site of the

漫歩
漫評

絶賛致謝観不許
「四人三棒」
漫歩漫評
山間山

漫歩
漫評

休養兒童增加
補給不足
先生注意
絶賛致謝観不許
漫歩漫評
山間山

Choonjoo Fertilizer Factory gets 1,500 dollars monthly, a Korean worker there gets 4,350 hwan in South Korean currency, which is equivalent to U.S. 8.7 dollars. Meanwhile, rent for one room costs a South Korean 4,000-11,000 hwan monthly.

The British journal "Economist" (issued on August 25, 1956) wrote that the purchasing power of the South Koreans had now shrunk to one-fiftieth of what it was years ago, and it continued to decline.

For all that, the Syngman Rhee clique, which are following the war policy of the U.S. imperialists, continue to raise the tax on the population in order to make up their military expenditure. As compared with these in 1953, the tax levied by the South Koreans in 1954 increased by 151 per cent, in 1955 by 271 per cent, in 1956 by 436 per cent, and this year by 793 per cent.

Tax collectors of Syngman Rhee's government are accompanied by armed police, employing cruel means in collecting taxes. Nevertheless, tax in arrears now amounts to over twenty billion hwan. This shows that the South Korean people have now been driven into the worst condition and there is nothing more to be squeezed out by the U.S. imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique.

All-round bankruptcy of agriculture and industry and the consequent famine and poverty of the people in South Korea have resulted in an appalling chaos of society.

Grieving over the miserable sight of his grandson crying for food, a man, over seventy years old, in Dongsari village, Hongduk Sub-County, Kochang County of North Chulla Province committed suicide. In Hawangship-ri, Seoul, an eighteen-year-old girl died of poison from eating food she had gathered from the garbage bin. In Pusan many homeless people are living in tents, and four or five families are sharing one tent.

Epidemics are rampant in the slum areas in cities. It is a pity that a lot of girls become prostitutes in order to support their families.

Such things are everyday occurrences in South Korea.

NORTH KOREA EXTENDS HELPING HAND

To deliver our fellow countrymen in South Korea from untold sufferings and famine, we must, first of all, put an end to the colonial policy of the U.S. imperialists in South Korea. The Koreans and the people throughout the world unanimously demand the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea.

North Korea, where the state power is in the hands of the people, has exceeded by far in the post-war days the peak level of grain production in our country.

It is needless to dwell upon at length the glaring contrast between the two parts of Korea, the North where the people are the masters of the state, the South under the occupation of the U.S. army.

The whole of the people in the northern part of the country warmly support the Decision of the Cabinet of the D.P.R.K. on the offer of 15,000 tons of rice free of charge to the foodless peasants in South Korea, and hope that the relief rice will be delivered as early as possible to our fellow countrymen in South Korea.

Wherever you go in North Korea, to factory, enterprise, office, school, farm or fishing village, or on the street you will hear the vigorous voices of the people: "American imperialists, get out of South Korea!" and "Let's save our fellow countrymen in South Korea!"

No matter what barrier and obstacle the American imperialists may place in the way, they cannot break the relations of kinship between the brothers and sisters in the two parts of the country, nor can they block the way to the peaceful unification and complete independence of Korea—the ardent aspirations of the people both in the North and South.

Great Affection

KIM CHUL

It was one afternoon in the early spring. A man of well over thirty was standing at the window of an orphanage office. In muddy boots and with grey-army-coat devoid of epaulets flung over his shoulder, he stood staring out into the garden as if in a trance, clouding the window panes with wisps of bluish smoke from his cigarette.

Children were playing in the garden. Boys were racing among trees and girls were enjoying the game of train.

"What are you going to do? There is no Pak Yung Ja, no child with a name even similar to it." The superintendent of the children's home ventured hesitatingly.

"Well, it can't be helped. I reckon I'd better look for her in some orphans' primary schools," said the man in a thin voice which sounded quite incongruous with his large physique.

He scattered cigarette smoke with his hand when he saw her from the corner of his eyes, and began talking as though he were continuing an interrupted story.

"As soon as I was demobilized from the army I visited my home village. I heard just before the battle on the 351 meter hill that my wife had been killed by enemy bombing. But I wanted to find my daughter. She was born three months before I left for the front. About the time I had to leave them, the baby had begun smiling at me."

"I thought, 'Korea may be big, but what of it? Some one must be taking care of my daughter because I heard that she was still all right even after her mother's death.' I made inquiries, going around from house to house in my home village and visiting government organs and militia offices. But there were only a few residents who lived in the village before the war, and government organs and militia had no record of her. The records might have been burnt or lost during the war or none might have been made at a time like that. She may be in one of those children's home without a birth record."

A deep melancholic shadow passed across his face. "Unable to find a solution, I gave

up once. And I..." Here he broke off, then went on quietly.

"I married again a few months ago. My second wife is working in the same factory where I am working. She keeps after me to continue the search for my daughter. Since I am on a vacation, I decided to look around all the children's homes. But my vacation is about over and nothing has been accomplished. She is nowhere, not anywhere."

A heavy silence fell in the room. Each of the nurses and teachers ransacked her brain to see if she could recall a child among those under her care resembling the father or with a name similar to the one he gave. But in vain. Not in the Cherry Room, Warbler Room, Paikdoo Mountain Room.... All stood gazing out of the window, each following her own train of thoughts. Patches of dark reddish earth could be seen in the melting snow.

White vapour rose from the ground and bright sun-beams danced over the heads of children. A simple but cheerful piano melody floated in from somewhere, then the singing of children in a high treble.

The boys, evidently tired of jumping around in the garden, rushed to the line of girls to join in the game of train, so the "train" became twice as long. The day was bright and the children were happy.

With the sweep of warm spring wind, flowers of all kinds will soon cover the garden of the children's home. Children will dance like butterflies in the flower garden. But the man at the window seemed to be indifferent to all this.

The "train" suddenly stopped. "Rolling stock" scattered in all directions. A girl "conductor" with a small bag over her shoulder began admonishing one of the boys about something. She boldly looked him straight in the eyes, then turned around to her friends and laughed heartily. Maybe the boy attempted to take the role of conductor himself.

The eyes of the man watching the children aimlessly suddenly lighted up. He saw the image of his first wife in the little girl "conductor." Her spunk when she was admonish-

ing the boy was just like that of his wife. "The round face, fair complexion, somewhat pouting lips and even the ringing voice — all like her. I hope she has a dark spot on her right wrist," he mumbled to himself. He remembered his baby had a tiny mark on its wrist which was becoming darker as the days went by.

The quarrelling children made up. Boys formed their own "train" and the brother and sister trains on good terms pulled out of the "station" together. "Chook, chook, chook, chook, the Hero Train starts..." the girl "conductor" leading a long column sang out pantingly. She was coming closer and closer from the direction of the poplar tree across the way, her flushed face looming larger.

The burning cigarette dropped from the fingers of the man. He uttered an unintelligible exclamation, and lunged forward oblivious of the glass window. Then he swung around and hurried through the door.

The next moment the women in the office witnessed a strange scene. He rushed into the garden crying "Yung Ja!" and hungrily hugged the girl "conductor" to him.

There was a long argument in the office room, for her name was Kim Soon Ok instead of Pak Yung Ja. They reexamined the enrollment book and found out that the place where the child came from coincided with the home village of the man and that she had taken the surname of the superintendent of the children's home and her first name had been given by the nurse in charge. More, the dark spot on her right wrist confirmed the conviction of the man. The child was his daughter beyond all doubts.

Out in the garden children were huddled together whispering about the unexpected "calamity" of separation from their dear friend and in the office room the one directly involved in the "calamity" was hiding with an embarrassed look behind the skirt of the superintendent to avoid the strange man.

"Yung Ja, come with your father!" But the child shook her head and hung on to superintendent's skirt all the tighter. Saying "I am not Yung Ja. I am Soon Ok, I will stay with our mother," she ran to the nurse of the Lark Room. The superintendent, nurses and teachers patiently tried to persuade her, but to no avail. She thought the orphanage was her own home.

"Not coming? Why, I am your father, I am your own father." The girl put her arms around the nurse, turning away from the outstretched hands of her father. "Mother, hide me, hide me," the child burst into tears.

The nurses and teachers were in an awkward position. They had had a hard time with some of the children when some women came to adopt them but such behaviour before one's own father was for the first time. It is impossible to keep in a children's home a child with a father, moreover the father had come to take her. It cannot be done, much less at a time when women of our country come to children's homes almost daily for war orphans to bring up.

Tears came to the eyes of the nurse. She felt afresh love for this child and regret at parting gripped her heart. "You think this is your only home and take me as your real mother. Oh, my dear!"

Many a night had the nurse spent with the child before she could talk changing wet blankets or soothing her when she awoke with a startled cry. Parental love of the nurse toward the child, her close friends, good food, soft bed, singing, dancing, games and study — had these become indispensable elements of the life of the child?

The discharged armyman turned round and wiped his moist eyes. He was hurt, at the same time he felt something warm welling up inside him. So far he thought he loved his daughter more than anyone else. However, he now saw arms that caress his daughter with greater affection than his — the great motherland gathering thousands of precious children under its protecting wings.

"Could you leave this child with us for a while longer? If we explain to her, she will gradually understand. Then we will notify you," the superintendent implored.

He looked around at the people in the room without a word. Then he stretched out his hand toward the nurse who was holding his child and said, "You... you people are doing a great work."

The man left the place by the next train.

A few days later the superintendent distributed 24 dolls to the 24 children of the Lark Room. There was a letter with the dolls from the demobilized man, stating that his wife would visit the children's home soon and that "these dolls are presents for our beloved daughters."

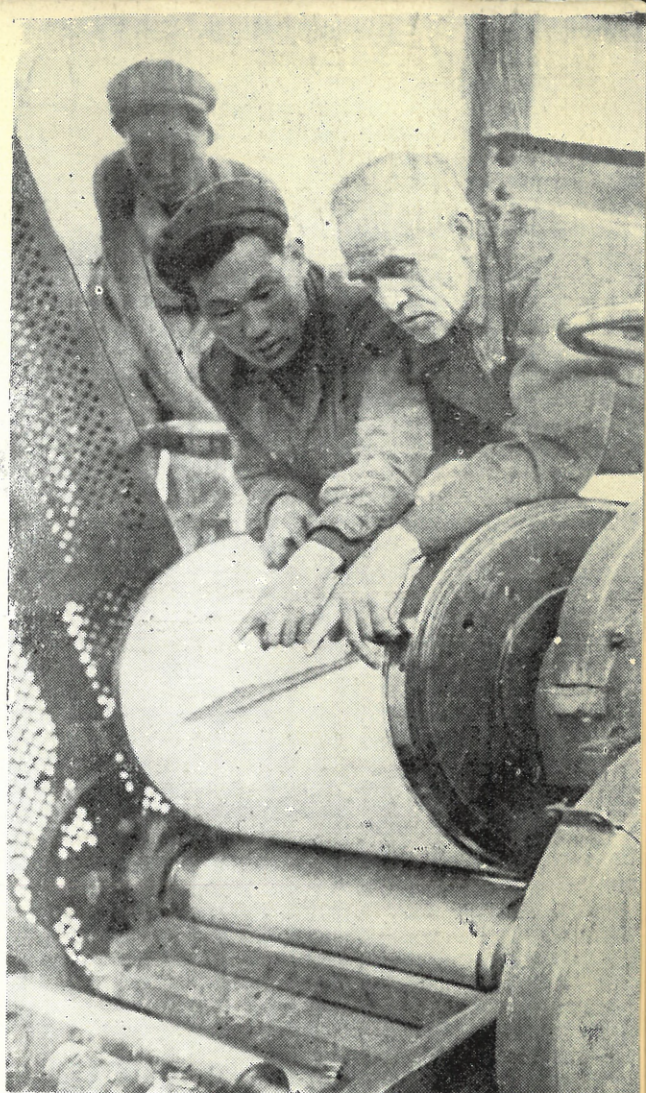
PYONGYANG PRINTING AND DYEING MILL NEARING COMPLETION

Photo by Kim Woo Sung

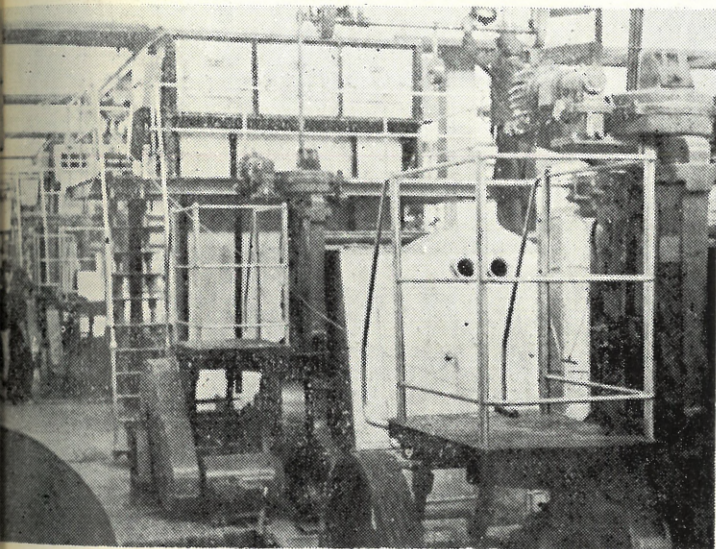
The Pyongyang Printing and Dyeing Mill, now being constructed with the help of the fraternal Soviet people, is well advanced towards completion.

Pledging themselves to complete the work by the coming August 15, four months ahead of schedule, the workers of the construction site are giving the last coat of plaster to the inside of the building and simultaneously installing machinery.

With the floor space of 34,000 sq.m. and up-to-date technical equipment, fruits of the most advanced Soviet science, this mill, when completed, will be able to dye 45 million metres of various types of cloth annually.

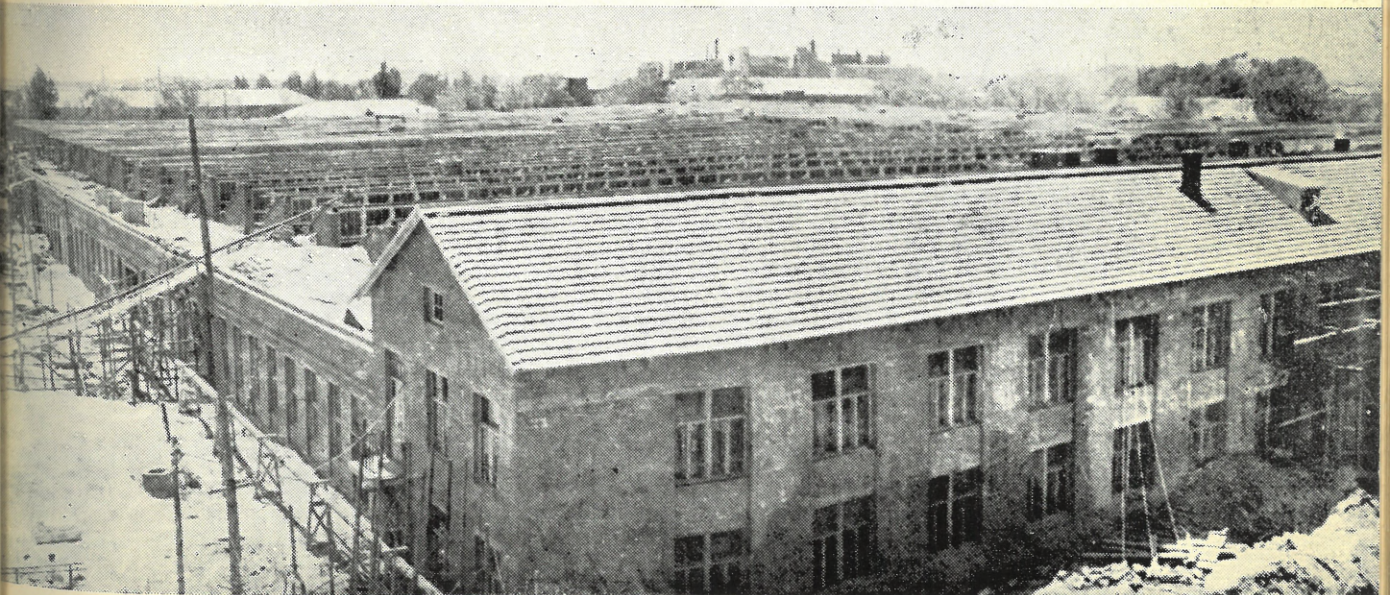


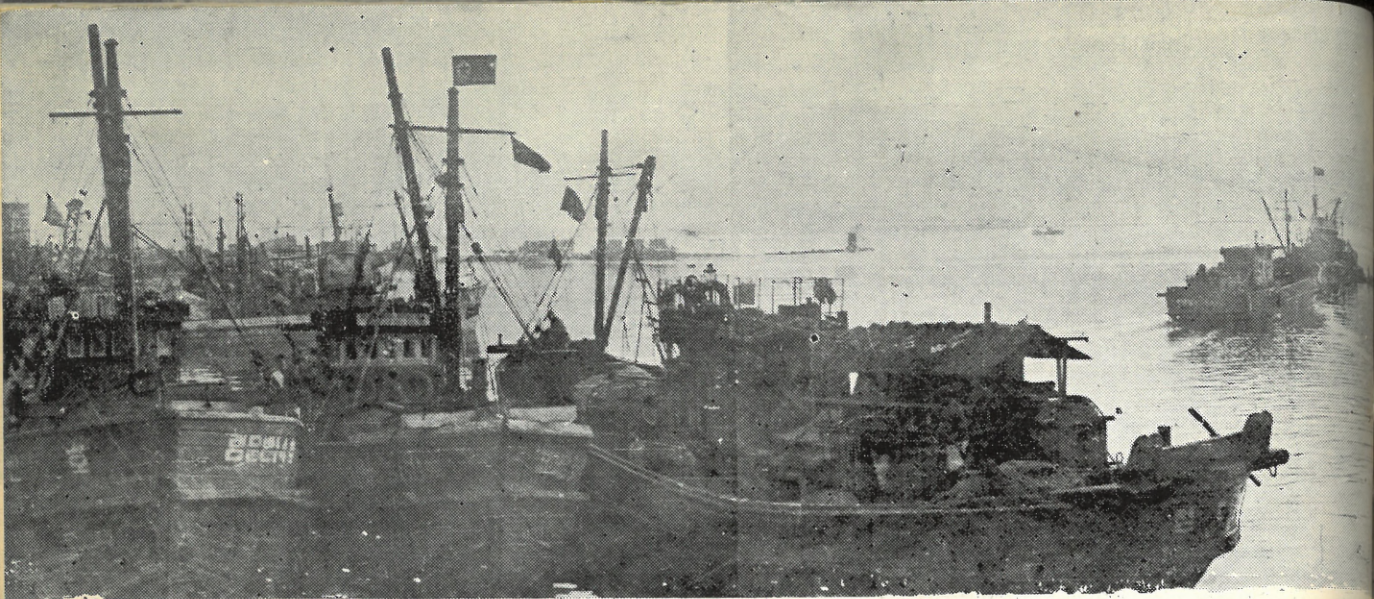
Upper: Comrade Nikolsky, a Soviet engineer, guiding the assembly work of wringing machine



Left: A washing machine is completely assembled

Below: View of the mill nearing completion





Morning at a fishing port. Fishing boats are all ready for leaving the port

A GOOD HAUL

Photo by Kim Jum Yung

Surrounded by seas on three sides Korea abounds in marine products. The eastern sea (Japan Sea) has both warm and cold currents, the southern and western seas with indented coastline and level sea-bottom abound in fish of more than 120 species.

For the further promotion of the people's living the April Plenum of the C.C. of the Workers' Party of Korea set forth the task of catching 600,000 tons of fish annually during the First Five-Year Plan period. Then the catch of fish per capita in our country will reach world level.

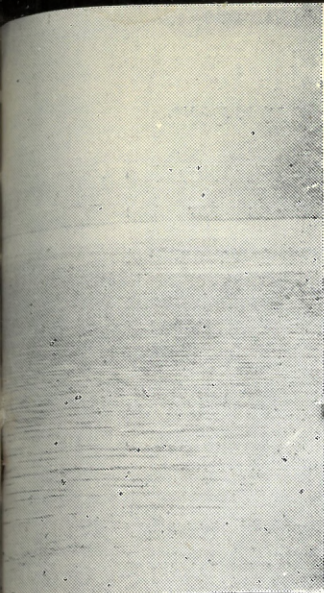
In response to the appeal of the Party all our fishermen have risen up for the fulfilment of their task.



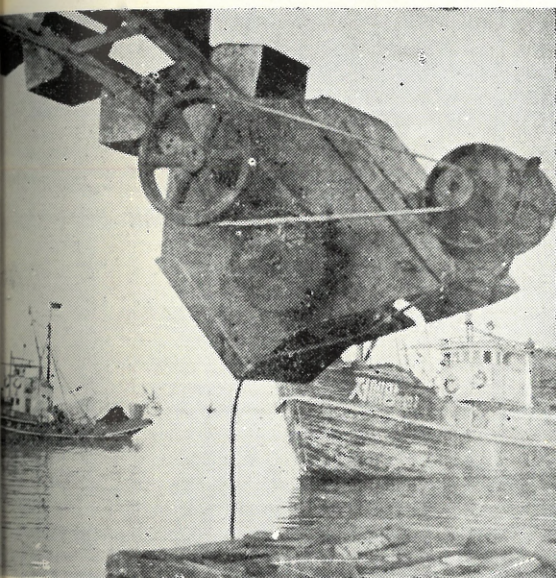
Unloading

The fish unloaded are conveyed to the processing plant without delay





"A good haul again!" Trawler No. 10 crew drawing in a net



with big catches on their way to port

Processing at the Shinpo Fish Cannery



Sea-cucumbers drying in the sun



FOREIGNERS VISITING DIAMOND MOUNTAINS

Photo by Kim Eun Joo

Diamond Mountains, world famous for the grand view of Twelve Thousand Peaks, have been called the paradise of this world from ancient times.

In spring the mountains are carpeted with bright flowers and in summer lush with greenery while in autumn ablaze with crimson foliage which gives place to the dazzling white snows of winter.

There are visitors all the year round from all parts of the country, and many foreign guests come to enjoy the scenery of the mountains.

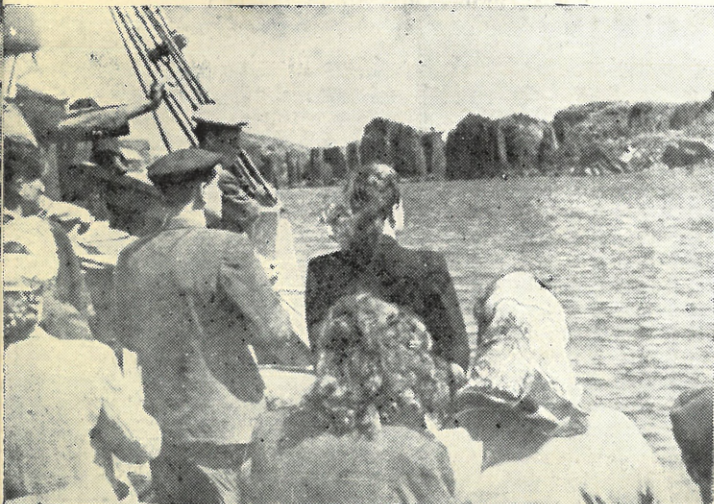
Left (from top)

Soviet tourists on their way to Okryoo-dong valley

At the site of the Shinky-sa Temple. This temple was burnt down by the U.S. invaders

Chongsuk-jung Stone Pavilion seen from the sea

Kooryong-yun Falls



HYECHO'S PILGRIMAGE TO INDIA

Korea and India, though far from each other on the map, are on the same road towards peace, resolutely opposing the imperialists' war policy.

The peoples of Korea and India, who enjoy their own long history and unique culture, have many characteristics in common. While the Indian people were waging strenuous struggle for their liberation against British colonialists, the Korean people fought against Japanese rulers. And today both countries hold a prominent place in the cause of world peace.

The valorous Indian people, who have obtained their national independence, are marching forward along democratic lines upholding the "Pancha Shila," and the Korean people are making every effort towards peaceful unification of their fatherland. It is therefore quite understandable that the mutual visits of both countries have become more frequent, and the cultural interchange forms unbreakable friendly relations between the two countries.

However, the cultural intercourse between Korea and India is not a new one. As a matter of fact it goes back to the fourth century when the Buddhist religion made its way to Korea. With the spread of Buddhism such Indian arts and architecture as Jongkyung (An instrument of percussion) painting, engraving, pagoda were introduced to Korea, which contributed so much to the development of the Korean national culture. Indeed the brilliant Buddhist works of art form the most important part of the cultural heritage of the Korean nation.

In the history of cultural interchange between Korea and India a Korean monk Hyecho's travel to India is an event worthy of special mention.

In the early part of the eighth century he made a journey to India and Central Asia, the first Korean to visit that country, and wrote his famous "Journey Through India" on his return.

In those days, it was unthinkable to attempt such a travel to unknown countries, tens of thousands of miles from Korea.

Despite that, Hyecho, a devotee of Buddhism, risking his life, endured all hardships and sufferings to make his pilgrimage to Buddhist holy places. His long journey was recorded in his book.

Hyecho was a Buddhist monk in the period of King Sungduk (702-736), the 33rd King of Silla Dynasty. He, as a youngster of 16, went over to China (Tang Dynasty) to become a disciple of Vajra-Prajna, a venerable monk of the Esoteric Buddhism (a sect of Buddhism which had sprung from the southern part of India). Later he took his place among the six prominent disciples of a renowned monk, Pu Kung.

Hyecho was barely 20 years old when he set out from the southern coast of China by sea for India. He crossed the ocean and made a tour in the five Buddhist countries in the central India to see many Buddhist remains including the four sacred stupas, and traveled through the north-western countries such as Kashmir, Gandhara, To-gar, etc. He then took his path to the westward as far as Arabia through Persia, from where he turned his steps homewards heading east and reached Changan, the capital of Tang Dynasty, in the beginning of November, 727 A.D., passing through such Central Asian countries as Kermine, Mitani, Kesh, Wakhan, and over the Pamirs.

Unfortunately most of the records of his long journey, the "Journey Through India", consisting of three volumes, were lost leaving only a small part, which was compiled in the 100 volumes of the "Interpretation of a Complete Collection of Buddhist Scriptures".

In 1910 a French orientologist P. Pelliot, a professor of the French Far-East School, discovered one volume of "Record of Journey to Western Regions" among thousands of classics preserved in a chamber of the Tsienfo Cave in the Mingsha Mountain,

Tun-Huang (now in Sinkiang Province), a library built by Li Yuan-hao in 1038, in the capital of West Sia.

Though much of the "Record of Journey to Western Regions" was torn off, it has been established by the scholars as part of Hyecho's "Journey Through India."

In addition, it came to light that this newly found part was not the original but a copy made in one volume during the Tang period from the second and third volumes. These facts have come to light in the Hui-lin's "Interpretation of a Complete Collection of Buddhist Scriptures."

Before Hyecho there had been a few Chinese monks who had travelled to India—the famous Fa-hsien, Hsuang-tang and I-cheng. Each of them recorded his journey.

Fa-hsien's "Record of Buddhist Countries" describes his trip of going by land and coming by sea; Hsuang-tang's "Record of Western Regions," both ways by land; I-cheng's "Return Voyage from the Southern Sea," both ways by sea; and Hyecho's "Journey Through India," going by sea and returning by land.

While Fa-hsien was the first traveller to India and the "Record of Buddhist Countries" is the oldest book of travels in China, Hyecho was the first Koreans who set foot on the land of India and the "Journey Through India" is the oldest travel book in Korea.

Thus Hyecho's work is valuable not only from the religious and literary view points. It is a valuable document to the historians who are making a study of the Indian life during the eighth century.

As mentioned above, most of Hyecho's "Journey Through India" has been lost. The newly discovered portion has only some 6,000 words.

Hyecho described the life and customs of the Indian people during the eighth century in the following manner.

"One day I paid a visit to Kusinagara where Buddha entered Nirvana. This place was deserted. There was only a stupa built on the place where Buddha had entered Nirvana and a nameless monk who was there to look after the place.

It was a custom among monks, together with laymen and women, to hold a grand mass here on August 8 every year. It

was said that on these occasions countless banners appeared in the air, and the people gathered to offer prayers. To the west of the stupa there was a river called the Irawadi, flowing southward for two thousand ri where it joins the Ganges. To reach the stupa one must travel through thick woods. Often wild beasts such as rhinoceros or big reptiles preyed upon the pilgrims from far countries.

The four sacred stupas, Sarnath, Kusi-Nara, Rajgir and Mahabodhi, were in the domain of Magadha kingdom where both Mahayana and Hinayana Buddhisms prevailed.

I visited the castle named Kanyakubja where the king of the central kingdom lived. The territory of the country was vast and the people were prosperous. The king owned 900 elephants while the lords had two or three hundreds each.

The king himself commanded his army in the battles against the surrounding kingdoms. And he was always victorious. It was an unwritten rule among the kingdoms that when the enemy kingdom with smaller number of elephants and troops, sued for peace, the victorious side grants the proposal on condition that tribute be presented to him.

These kingdoms had common aspects in language, customs and habits, and style of clothing, only the inhabitants of rural districts in the southern kingdom spoke a different language.

There was no law for punishing criminals with any such implements as rod, pillory or irons, nor any jail for detaining the criminals. The criminals were fined in accordance with the seriousness of their crimes instead of being given corporal punishment.

From the king down to the peasants, no one was to be found hunting with hawks or hounds.

Highway robberies were rare in these countries. Even highway men did not beat or kill the victims. They only took away possessions.

The climate was hot the year round and plants grew well. The inhabitants had never heard of or seen frost or snow. They did not eat any sauce but used salt. Earthenware was used in cooking. No iron utensils were to be found.

No labour or tax was imposed upon the people but 5 suk of grain out of one's total crops was requested. The king sent men for

the grain to each household so that the peasants need not worry about how to send it to the ruler. However, most of the people were poor, only a few rich. Officials and rich sat on rugs in the home, the head of the family occupying one full rug. The poor and women used a half one.

The peasants came to the King's palace to have their troubles settled. They noisily presented their cases in the presence of the king. But the king never scolded them for their rudeness. Then the king gave a verdict in each case telling who was right and who was wrong in a solemn tone, and no one raised any objection.

As the king and lords respect and honour Buddha, Buddhism and monks, they sit on the ground modestly avoiding the chair in the presence of venerable monks. All of them, even the king, carry their own chairs wherever they go and never sit on other's.

The monasteries and palaces were usually three stories high, the ground floor being a storage room and the upper stories being the living quarters. The lords' mansions, too, were built in the same type. Houses were built of brick or wood with flat roofs. But the ordinary peasants' houses were one-storied thatch-roofed ones.

The principal products of the region were carpets, elephants, horses, etc. Neither gold nor silver was produced; both were imported from foreign countries.

No camels, mules, donkeys or pigs were raised. But there were many white cows and bulls and very, very rarely one or two red or black ones. Few sheep and horses were raised here, but the king owned from sixty to three hundreds of sheep and horses. The lords and peasants chose to raise cows which provided them with dairy products.

Inhabitants of this region are charitable and hate the destruction of life. Accordingly there were no butchers or meat sellers in the markets.

In the central Kingdom where both Mahayana and Hinayana Buddhist sects prevail there were four sacred stupas which stand on the northern bank of the Ganges River."

In similar vein Hyecho described the climate, products, customs and culture of the southern, northern and western kingdoms.

As above mentioned, this is not a complete translation of the original. Accordingly many words might be omitted. Even the abridged copy with its true and clear description without any subtle modifiers, serves as a historically important documents on the social conditions of India around the beginning of the eighth century.

Included in his works are some Chinese poems, which testify to his talent in poetry.

On his way to the south from the monastery where Nagarjuna Bodhisatta lived in the south kingdom he composed the following poem:

*To north clouds drift softly
Under the moon of the Southern Heaven.
Far to the north is my homeland
I'm a stranger in the west.
No wild goose is flying in this warm land,
Who then will carry my love to the north?*

On his way back homeward he met in the To-gar Kingdom a mission of Tang Dynasty going to Tu-bod in Central Asia. He wrote another verse:

*You grieve at the long way to the west,
And I do at the long way to the east
Never before had I known sorrow,
But today, my tears well in grief.*

Caught in a snow storm during his stay in the To-gar Kingdom he sang:

*Cold snow freezes on the icy ground,
Piercing winds slash at the frozen land.*

These verses well depict a traveller's feelings in strange countries.

Hyecho's "Journey Through Indnia," the records of his long journey to the distant countries, tells that the Korean people have, from ancient times, been deeply interested in culture of other peoples, and that the peoples of Korea and India have a long history of cultural interchange between them.

Particularly, today when the friendship between the two countries is growing with every passing day, the name of Hyecho, who made such valuable contribution to friendship between Korea and India, is appreciated all the more.

THE TORTOISE BOAT

The tortoise boat was an ironclad vessel invented by our forefathers in the course of the just war against the foreign invaders from the sea.

The tortoise boat gained wide fame through the victorious records of the Imjin Patriotic War (1592-1598) against the Japanese invaders.

In April, 1592, the Japanese invaded our country.

However, with all their numerically superior warships and forces the enemy could not cope with the excellent tactics and strategy of Li Soon Shin, the greatest admiral our country ever had, and was compelled to retreat from our country.

Admiral Li Soon Shin employed in these battles for the first time the famous tortoise boat. However, he was not the first one who conceived such a boat. He remodelled and developed a boat of the kind which had already been in existence and used it as a warship.

Particularly, ship-building in Korea flourished in the Koryu Dynasty (918-1392 A.D.). Already then Korean-made boats were known, for the strong, well-built vessels were exported even to China. In the records of the Mongols' expeditionary forces to Japan (1281) the following is to be found:

"Many warship, large and small, were lost in storms, but the Korean-made vessels were not wrecked due to the solid structure..." (A Chronicle of Chiang Hwei, History of Mongols).

With the introduction of firearms into our country, the need of such bullet-proof battleships with guns was more keenly felt.

According to records, in the latter part of the 14th century Choi Moo Sun, who invented gunpowder and various kinds of firearms, built a solid battleship suitable for mounting firearms, and around the beginning of the Li Dynasty, it is said, Pak Hi Joong designed an ironclad vessel.

It is assumed that the tortoise boat, though the first builder is unknown, was first made around that time.

Also it is recorded that in 1415 an official named Tak Shin addressing the throne on national defence emphasized:

"The structure of the tortoise boat is solid. The enemy, no matter how strong, cannot harm the vessel. Therefore, I beg that Your Majesty order the rebuilding of such solid and effective boats for our national defence, for meeting any unexpected attacks of enemy."

On this recommendation the King issued a decree to the Minister of Military Affairs for the execution of the order.

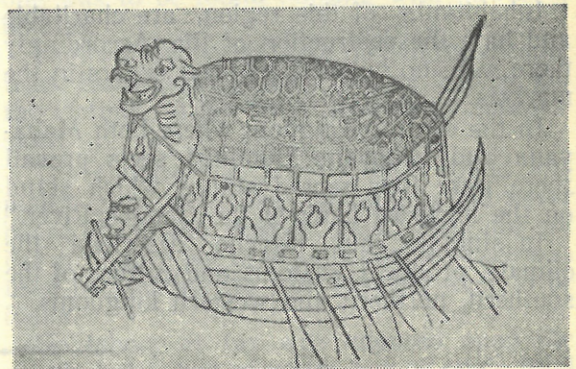
The above appears in the Records of King Taijong and it is the first mention of tortoise boat that appeared in the Korean historical documents.

As is stated, the tortoise boat is believed to have been invented during the period from the end of the Koryu Dynasty to the beginning of the Li Dynasty.

At any rate a detailed description of the tortoise boat was given by Admiral Li Soon Shin himself in his writings.

According to his writings, the Admiral set about building the tortoise boat in February 1591, just one year before the Imjin Patriotic War broke out, when he was appointed as the commander-in-chief of the navy in the southern district (Chulla Province).

The following words are from the chronicle of February, 1591, in an appendix to Admiral Li's complete works:



The tortoise boat used by Admiral Li Soon Shin

"When the Admiral was appointed as the commander-in-chief of the navy in the southern district of Chulla Province he knew that the Japanese would most certainly make an attack on our country. Therefore he had all the naval bases under his command take necessary measures to throw up wire entanglements around the strategic zones against the enemy attacks, and to build new battle-ships of special type that resembled a crawling tortoise. Hence the name tortoise boat."

In building the tortoise boat the Admiral took many suggestions from his naval officers and men, ship-builders and neighbouring fishermen.

The Admiral erected a pavilion named Woonjootang in the compound of the Naval General Staff Office, where he discussed with the officers and men the questions of national defence. He opened this pavilion to the public and was willing to hear the experiences and opinions of the neighbouring people.

Hearing that the Admiral was going to build the tortoise boat, the neighbouring people came to the Woonjootang Pavilion and offered their own experiences and opinions, while bringing materials for the building of the boat.

Thus the first tortoise boat was completed in a year by the beginning of February 1592, immediately before the outbreak of the Imjin Patriotic War.

He wrote in his diary as follows:

"February 8, 1592. Fine but strong wind blowing. 29 bolts of sail-cloth for the tortoise boat arrived."

In building the ship the Admiral had to surmount many obstacles.

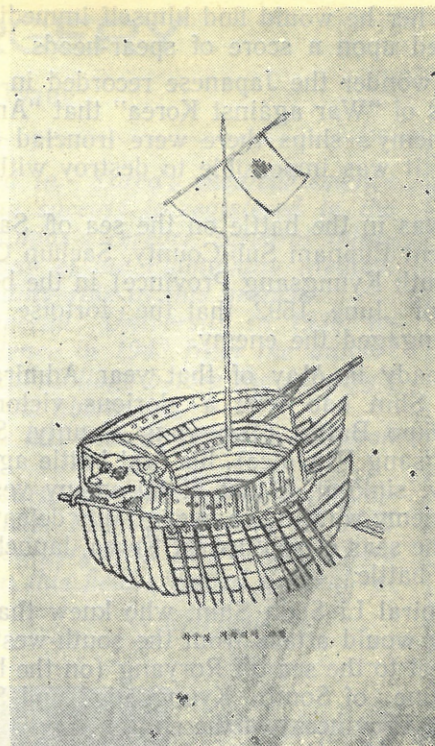
Some courtiers attempted to frame up on him, jealous of his excellent talent and the people's confidence which he enjoyed.

Clearing himself of all these false charges Admiral Li Soon Shin completed the first tortoise boat.

The Japanese, as he foretold, invaded our country barely two months after the completion of the tortoise boat.

According to the writings of Admiral Li, the boat had two decks. Its bottom plate was 64 "chuk" and 8 "chon" in length (1 chuk is about one-third of a metre and 1 chon about one-thirtieth of a metre). The sides consisted of seven plates—the top one measuring 113 chuk long.

The width of the boat was 12 "chuk" at



Another type of the tortoise boat used by Admiral Li Soon Shin

the bow, 14.5 "chuk" at the middle, and 10.6 at the stern. Her height about 53 "chuk".

To the enemy it was a monster!

The decks were railed, and in the center of the boat stood a movable mast.

At the bow was a "dragon head" of 4.3 "chuk" resembling that of a tortoise. Sulphur and gunpowder could be burnt in the "dragon head" which spit out smoke and flames.

She was equipped with 10 oars on each side and had 72 batteries on the broadside. When a volley roared out from all the guns, it is said, the mountains and seas shook. On the upper deck were the cabins for the captain and officers. There were 12 cabins on each side on the lower deck. Five of them were storage rooms and gun-rooms and the rest quarters for seamen.

As the boat was clad with iron plates, the enemy could not well set fire to the boat. On the top of the curved deck there was a narrow walk from stem to stern and another across the middle from side to side; but every other part of the back bristled with iron spikes, so that should the enemy try to

board her he would find himself immediately impaled upon a score of spear-heads.

No wonder the Japanese recorded in their annals of "War against Korea" that "Among the enemy's ships there were ironclad ones which it was impossible to destroy with our aims."

It was in the battle on the sea off Sachun (present Eupnam Sub-County, Sachun County, South Kyungsang Province) in the beginning of June, 1592, that the tortoise boat first engaged the enemy.

Already in May of that year Admiral Li Soon Shin had won a glorious victory in the Okpo Battle (Tongyung County, South Kyungsang Province), his first battle against enemy, sinking 40 out of 50 enemy vessels. The enemy wanting to avenge this defeat and rule the seas of south-west Korea, launched a naval battle.

Admiral Li Soon Shin, who knew that the enemy would attack from the south-west, led his fleet to the sea off Roryang (on the boundary line of South Kyungsang and South Chulla Provinces) at the end of May.

Discovering an enemy vessel the Admiral pursued it as far as the vicinity of Sachun port, where he found a fleet of enemy vessels anchored in the harbour. Some officers proposed to the Admiral to make an immediate attack on the enemy vessels. But Admiral Li Soon Shin, knowing that it would be disadvantageous to battle in a narrow harbour on the ebb tide, made out a plan to lure the enemy out on the open sea. Pretending he was retreating, he ordered his ship to move out.

The enemy fleet, as the Admiral had expected, ventured out to pursue his fleet and their

land guns opened up a barrage. But soon the evening flow began to rise and the harbour became suitable for battle even for big ships. Admiral Li's fleet turned and rushed into the harbour with the tortoise boat in the lead.

Admiral Li Soon Shin wrote in his report to the throne from the front on June 24, 1592:

"Anticipating a Japanese invasion, I have built a special ship, the tortoise boat. At the bow of the boat there is fixed a 'dragon head' which belches forth fire from its mouth. The top is made thorny with painted iron spikes. From the inside one can see outside but cannot be seen from outside. It can penetrate into a wall of hundreds of enemy ships and fire on them.

"Recently the tortoise boat had its first engagement with the enemy. There was a big vessel in the enemy fleet which measured about four metres high with palace-like house towering on the upper deck and long red curtains drawn on its four sides. It was their flag-ship, which was surrounded by other ships. All at once the tortoise boat started an attack upon them.

"The tortoise boat leading the attack rushed into the flag-ship and destroyed the palace-like house on its deck. Our other ships opened fire on the ship and set the sails and curtains aflame. The Japanese commander in the house was shot down by arrows of our men. . . ."

The Korean people are proud not only of the tortoise boat but of the patriotism of our people who built such a ship to defend the land from the alien foes.

HAN JAI SUNG

BRAIN SURGERY

Professor Kim Si Tyang

Considerable success has been achieved in Korea's medical science in the post-war days. Especially noteworthy success is registered in the research and surgical treatment of paragonimiasis cerebri; cerebral infection of lung-fluke. Professor Kim Si Tyang of the Pyongyang Medical College (Institute of Surgery) plays the leading role in this branch.

Graduated from the Keijo (Seoul) Imperial University in 1936, he received a degree of Doctor of Medical Science in 1943 from the university. He taught in the Seoul Women's Medical College before the country's liberation, and in the Seoul University after the liberation.

Since he came to North Korea in 1950, he has been engaged in research at the Pyongyang Medical College.

He has published a series of papers on surgical treatment of paragonimiasis cerebri; cerebral infection of lung-fluke. Towards the end of 1956 he attended the Conference of Polish Neurosurgery held in Poznan, where he made public his works, and his success in this field received general recognition.

— EDITOR —

Craniotomia and Trepanation

What is brain surgery? The word surgery denotes therapeutics of chiefly physical or mechanical treatment with surgical operation as its chief means. When disorder in any organ or tissue becomes the object of surgical operation, such curative methods are called surgery with the name of the organ in disorder, for example, "gastro-intestinal surgery," "surgery of the heart" and so forth. Accordingly, brain surgery signifies a science dealing with all the physical treatment of brain disease, with surgical operation as its chief means.

The brain, soft and fragile organ, consisting mainly of nerve cells with certain amount of cerebrospinal fluid and encased by several layers of membranes, lies inside the cranial cavity. However, the brain is well protected. The skull is protected by muscles and aponeurosis outside scalp, which in turn is guarded by a thick, tight skin; the scalp. Therefore, the brain,



Professor Kim Si Tyang

although of a fragile nature, is durable like the bones and tendons.

A surgical operation of the brain is very complicated due to the fact that to reach the brain so many layers of different substances have to be passed through. In the past, before medical science was well developed trepanation was the only way to reach the brain. By this process a hole was opened, through which the brain was viewed. Even today

this method is employed sometimes in the cerebral operation.

Among archaeological findings was a skull of a primitive man which bore traces of trepanation, and judging by the changes in the adjacent bones, it is presumed that the person had lived some while after the operation. Moreover, certain underdeveloped peoples have been found to use treatment similar to trepanation.

With progress in medical science and extended research on various cerebral diseases, it became clear that satisfactory results could

not be attained only by means of trepanation. Subsequently, with the rapid development of brain surgery, it has become a common procedure to open the cranial cavity. Particularly in the past 30-40 years, the technique of opening the cranial cavity as much as necessary has improved further. This is known as craniotomy. And today not infrequently hemicraniotomy, which completely opens a hemisphere of the skull, is also employed.

The aim of opening the skull is usually for the purpose of operating on the brain. Therefore, it might be safely said that the opening of the skull itself is the operation of the brain.

Why was the development of brain surgery so retarded as compared with other fields of surgery?

Nearly all the branches of modern surgery were established during the latter part of the 19th century. For instance, today's surgical treatment of stomach and intestines varies little in principle from that at the close of the 19th century.

However, surgical treatment of the nervous system, especially brain surgery, began to develop only some thirty years ago. But in the past decade it has made a sweeping progress.

Attempts at surgical brain treatment were made long ago. But it was only in recent days that brain surgery has come to assume the status of an independent branch of surgery thanks to much zeal and devotion of many scientists through their success and bitter failures.

The brain weighs about 1.3 kilograms. But its structure and function are very complicated, not all of which are known to us. Even the slightest slip of touch may be fatal. And, if the standard rule is not observed in the operation, the man, although he may live, will be disabled for life. Consequently surgeons could not easily tackle the brain disorder as they did disease of the other viscera, nor would the patients easily submit themselves for open action.

Therefore, in order to overcome all these difficulties blocking progress in brain surgery, the improvement of operation technique, and a high level of ethics were necessary.

To attain such goal, it was necessary to study the persistent efforts of many scientists of the past, their success and their fail-

ure, which contributed much to our success. Also achievements in other branches of sciences such as physiology, anatomy, electricity, chemistry and radiology had to be studied. All these with the experiences acquired in brain treatment underlie the success of today's brain surgery.

As the saying goes "Rome was not built in a day," the brain surgery did not come overnight but as the fruits of long, extensive and uninterrupted creative impulse of men.

Now a word about the development of brain surgery in Korea.

The history of brain surgery in Korea is only 15 years or so long. This period has been a very trying one for Korea. Nevertheless many Korean scientists kept on with their study of the brain surgery, and numerous results have been obtained. It has developed into an independent branch of surgery.

Especially, we have discovered much in our study of paragonimiasis cerebri; cerebral infection of lung-fluke, which we presented to the medical world. More than 150 cases of cerebral paragonimiasis are known to us. Most of the cases were made known by clinical observation, pathological anatomy or rarely by surgical operation. Even the surgical cases were established accidentally in the course of operation on the assumption of intra-cranial tumour or cerebral abscess. But we have so far made some 160 diagnosis on cerebral paragonimiasis, and were able to apply appropriate surgical treatment, in the course of which, it must be added, we have gained much new knowledge.

I shall introduce some of our experiences in which, I believe, the readers will be interested. Everyone knows that diagnosis by rentgen-ray is of great significance in brain surgery. But abnormalities will be detected by simple rentgenography of the brain. Contrast method, by which the invisible pathological changes in the intra-cranial cavity become visible, is usually applied in diagnosing. The important thing in this process is filling the likely affected part with contrast agents before letting the rentgen-ray go through. When the brain is in disorder, the rentgen-ray produces different images.

Pneumoencephalography is the most widely used method. Briefly explained the

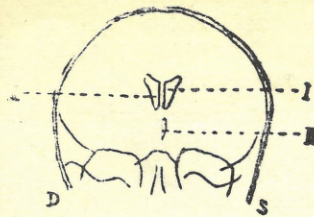
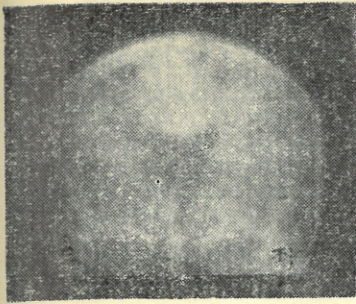


Figure 1

method is this: In cerebral ventricles of all the persons in normal condition is a clear liquid called cerebrospinal fluid. A clear picture of cerebral ventricles will be obtained when the rentgenogramm picture of this part is taken after the fluid is drained and filled with air or oxygen. (Figure 1) The air put

Patient R, 26 years old, male

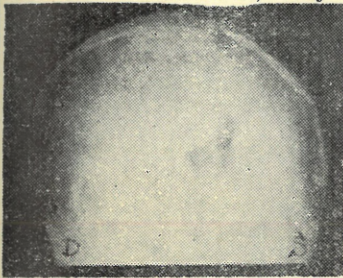


Figure 2

Meningioma, cerebral ventricles are pushed to left. Blood-vessel is greatly increased to form a tumour

in cerebral ventricles, transmits well the rentgen-ray, and the ventriculogram will appear in negative. (See Fig. 1, 2.) From a person in normal condition we obtain such symmetrical images. These are called (I) left ventricle, (II) right ventricle and (III) third ventricle.

However, when the brain is infected, ventriculograms present varied pictures. Take a typical example in the second group figures. The left is brain of a 26-year-old man and the right of a 39-year-old man. Both of them complained of severe headaches. Both had difficulty in keeping his equilibrium. The former tended to go to the left and the latter toward the right. We conducted examination of ventricles of

Patient K, 39 years old, male

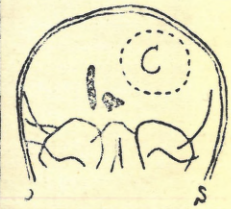
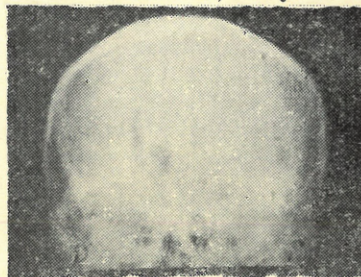
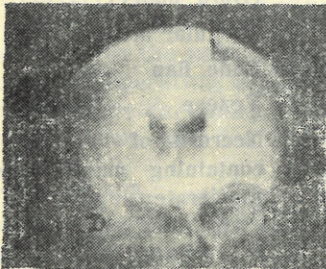


Figure 2

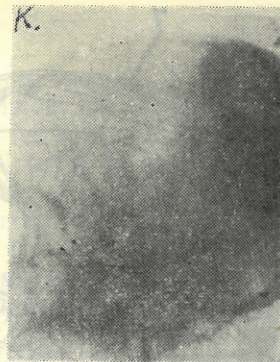
Cerebral cyst, cerebral ventricles are pushed to right



Conglomerate of blood-vessels



Cerebral ventricles after operation — completely corrected



Rarefied and pushed blood-vessels

these patients by the method of pneumoencephalography. The examination showed, as the two figures indicate, that the 26-year-old man had his ventricles pushed to left from right while the 39-year-old man's ventricles pushed to right from left. But examination of the blood-vessels revealed the nature of their troubles (two

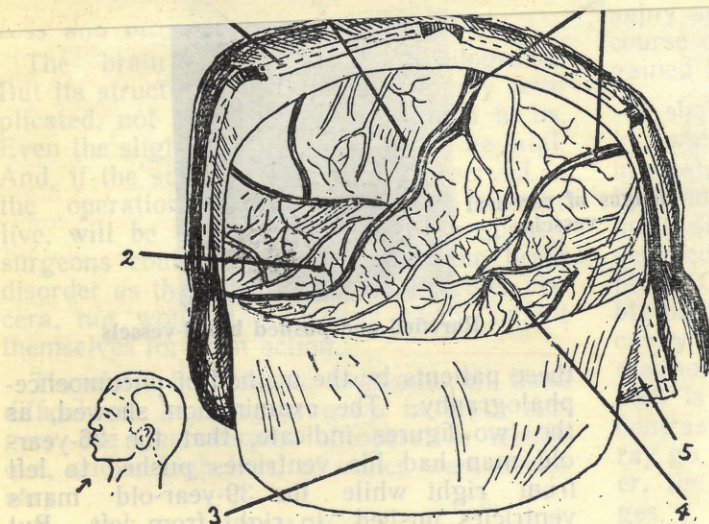
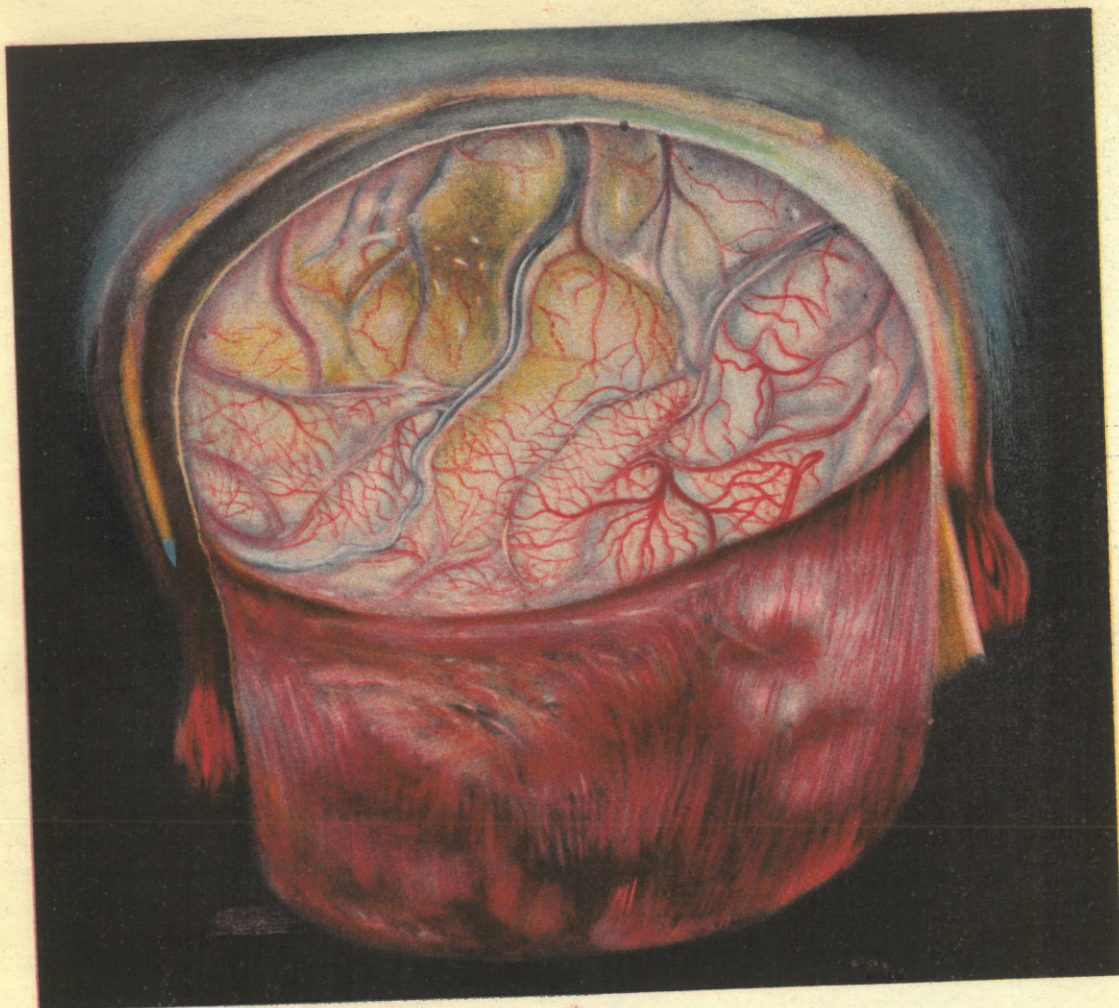


Figure 4

Opening of scalp

1. The cranium (skull) markedly thinned from pressure
2. Almost normal brain tissue
3. Hard cerebral membrane (Dura mater)
4. Irregular arteriae
5. Bone flap
6. Venae
7. Necrosis of the brain tissue containing massive cysts-conglomerate

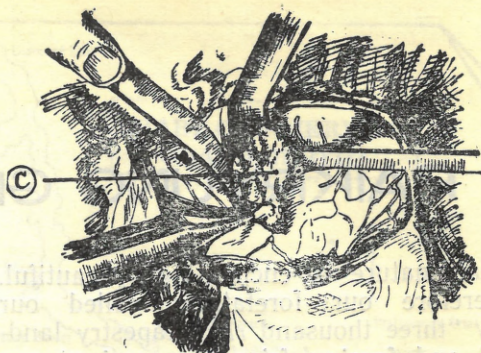
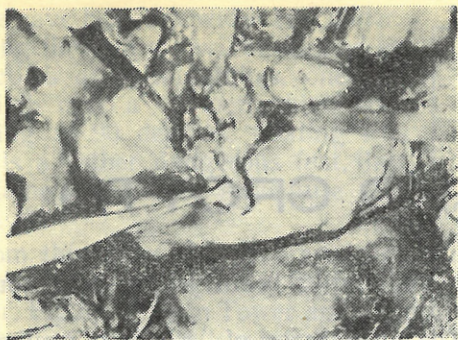


Figure 3 C indicates the part degenerated into yellow. A part of cerebral cysts with scar tissue is being extirpated

figures of the middle row), to wit, the former was suffering from meningioma and the latter cerebral cyst. When the tumour in former's case and the water bag in latter's case were extirpated through operation, the patients recovered quickly, especially, in the latter's case the ventricles of his brain returned almost to normalcy in a short space of time. (See figure at the bottom) Ascertaining what is wrong before the operation is of great importance, as it enables us to decide what measures should be taken in the operation and will, accordingly, have much effect on the result of operation.

From the examination by rentgen-ray, various symptoms of the patients can be detected and from the outcome of physical and chemical examination, we can now easily and accurately tell which part of the brain is affected and with what kind of disorder.

We have further improved pneumoencephalography and angiography. Thus we have come to see the whole process of circulation of blood by taking picture of cerebral vessels. We can now diagnose precisely and in the early stages any trouble of the brain; existence of pus in the brain; atrophy or shrinkage; tumour; or scar tissue. Now the percentage of correct diagnosis in brain surgery has been greatly raised, surpassing by far the rate recorded in the past.

Our success in operating on cerebral paragonimiasis numbers far more than those in past records. And we have learned many new things.

Take the opposite coloured picture for illustration. The yellow part with a dash of dark blue in the upper centre shows the dead part of the brain, which is destroyed by lung-fluke — paragonimus wester-

manii — which came up from the lungs. Such a dead part affects other comparatively normal parts of the brain and stops their function. We often found living fluke in such affected parts, thereby checking further progress of the disease. We have performed 160 brain operations, in 25 cases of which live flukes were taken. The elimination of live flukes had never been done so far by others. Figure 3 shows the elimination of live fluke in the course of operation.

When the affected part is completely removed and the remaining parts are put in order, the brain which was once out of function is gradually restored to normalcy, and especially, the patient almost without exception is completely relieved of severe headache or epilepsy from which he suffered before the operation.

Conclusion

The history of successful employment of operation for brain disorders is a very short one. Previously, of course, many efforts had been made. It goes without saying that certain results were attained before our success. But due to the inadequate knowledge of physiology of the brain and due to insufficient instruments and materials necessary for brain operation, the outcome of operations had not always been what was desired.

Only when the knowledge of highly developed sciences is boldly and fully utilized and when a solid economic backing is behind it, can success be expected in the brain operation.

Indeed, in this respect, we have optimistic prospects. And we are devoting all our efforts and energies toward making the brain surgery more effective.

PAIKRYUNG GRAND GROTTO

Korean nature is enchantingly beautiful. Therefore our forefathers called our country "three thousand *ri* of tapestry landscape," and foreign friends marvel at our scenery, saying "There are parks and scenic spots everywhere we go in your country."

We should like to introduce to the readers of the *NEW KOREA* the newly discovered Paikryung (Hundred Peaks) Grand Grotto among the numerous beauties of nature in Korea. Just as the Diamond Mountains boast their majestic scenery before the world, the Paikryung Grand Grotto glories in its dazzling underground beauty.

The Paikryung Grand Grotto lies under a mountain some 40 kilometres to the northeast of the Koojang Railway Station, North Pyongan Province. This grotto was unknown to the world until about the close of 1954 when it was discovered by the members of geographical circle of the Koojang Senior Middle School in that province. Since then this magnificent and mysterious grotto has been

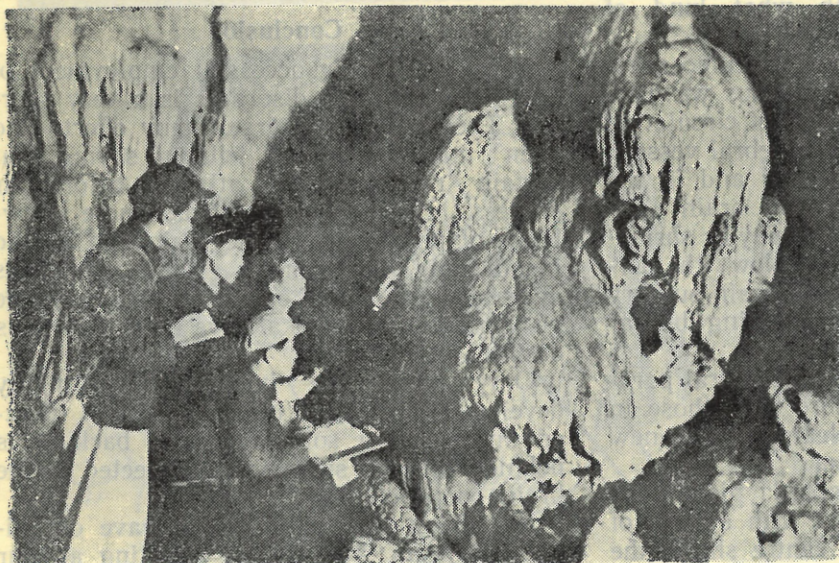
explored and its beauty enjoyed by thousands of sightseers.

The whole area of Koojang southeast of the Myohyang Mountain Range is covered with a thick layer of calcareous rock which has formed a Karst (rocky mountainous area) through a long process of rain water. This area has many large and small grottos. The valleys here are all of red clay, and mountains though bare of big trees are luxuriant with grass.

The Paikryung Grand Grotto has countless stalactites, stalagmites and lime columns which have formed thousands of towers, pavilions and many other shapes. In the grotto there are clear brooks, several waterfalls and broad white sand bars.

The grotto consists of the Main Cave, Labyrinth Cave and Mountain Sea Cave where surveys have been already completed. The length of the winding passages totals 4 kilometres. Besides these, there are 14 branch caves yet unexplored.

Let us go more into detail.



Visitors at Manbuldong in the Paikryung Grotto

MAIN CAVE

Descending the grotto from the entrance at a 30 degree gradient, one faces the Paikryung Gate.

Some 10 metres from the entrance, a stalagmite in the shape of a mammoth stands in an opening 6 metres high and 4 metres wide. This is called the Mammoth Tower, 3 metres in height and width.

A little farther on, one comes to two striking stalagmites with 33 joints, two columns like brothers. Hence their name "Brother Towers."

The cave becomes wider and wider. Passing through a pavilion formed by stalactites and stalagmites, one has to climb over a 12 metre high wall slanting at 90 degrees. Scaling this wall is a rather dangerous feat, thus the name of Cave of Adventure was given it.

From this place the cave branches out in three passages to Farewell Tower, Flying Dragon Tower and Myungsa-sipri (Three-mile-white Beach).

The Cave of Adventure is the widest in the whole of the grotto, being 25 metres in height and 40 metres in width on an average. The ceiling of this cave is studded with countless, fascinating stalactites, and pure water flows over the rock of the Flying Dragon Tower.

Some distance from here, there is the Cherubs Well. Beside the well is a spring bubbling up through a round pothole, the size of a gourd. This spring with its delicious, crystal clear water, cold as ice, has been given the name, Ilpoom-chun (the World's Best).

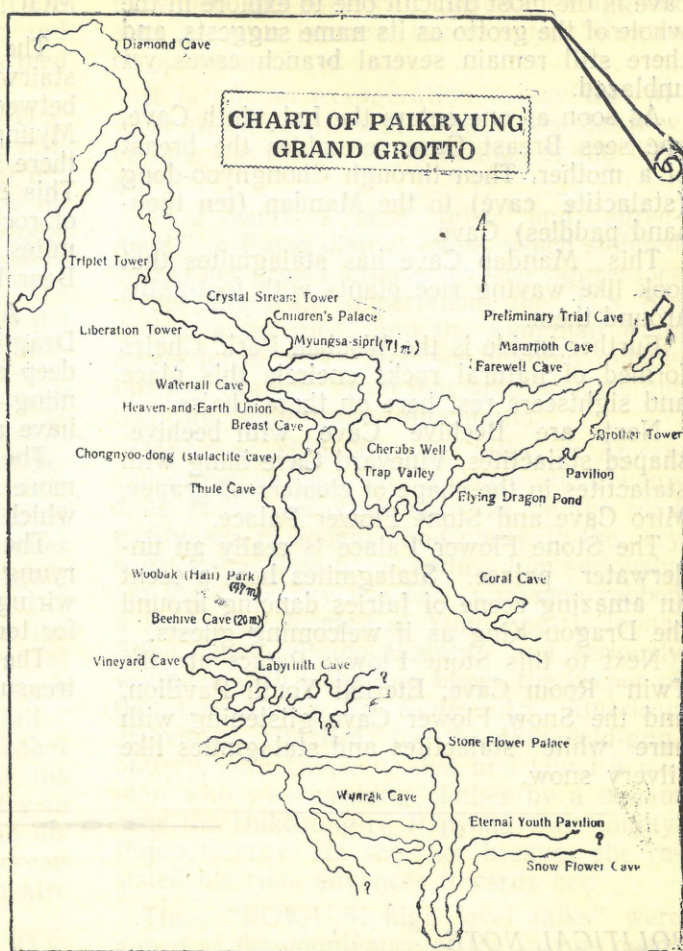
The passage becomes narrower and narrower as one proceeds, but at about 40 metres to the right from the Adventure Cave the passage opens up as wide as a playground. This place reminds one of the Myungsa-sipri with its aronia (a kind of wild red rose) in Wonsan, hence people call it by that name.

This underground Myungsa-sipri is 80 metres in length, 11 metres in width and 12 metres in height.

The cave narrows down only to open up again. From here, more marvellous sights come into view with the Waterfall Cave where spring water comes down like a cascade and Piano Cave where musical sounds are produced when one strikes on rows of cane-like stalactites.

If one proceeds from here to the right, he will come to a large room with a ceiling 20 metres high. Stalagmites are clustered in the room which looks like a play room of lovely children dancing and singing. This place named Children's Palace enraptures visitors.

Further up there are stalagmites that look like a memorial obelisk, the Tower of Martyrs resembling patriots who know no submission



though their limbs are cut off or flesh torn to pieces, the pretty Jade Tower made of clear white stalactites, Conjugal Tower resembling a husband and wife kissing in embrace and the Triplet Tower resembling three children romping before their mother.

But let us go deeper into the grotto.

At the Diamond Cave, you will have a strong feeling that you are in the Diamond Mountains. The Diamond Cave has a total length of 250 metres. White and yellow translucent stalactites and stalagmites harmonize into a breath-taking kaleidoscopic view as if proudly displaying the whole of the 12 thousand strangely shaped peaks of Diamond Mountains. Next to this place is the Chang-soo-ryung (watershed). The Main Cave ends here.

LABYRINTH CAVE

The Labyrinth Cave stretches to the right of the Main Cave from the Myungsa-sipri. The

cave is the most difficult one to explore in the whole of the grotto as its name suggests, and there still remain several branch caves yet unblazed.

As soon as one enters the Labyrinth Cave, one sees Breast Cave resembles the breast of a mother. Then through Chongnyoo-dong (stalactite cave) to the Mandap (ten thousand paddies) Cave.

This Mandap Cave has stalagmites that look like waving rice plants with foot-paths around them.

Further inside is the Woobak Park. Chairs formed of natural rocks encircle this place and sightseers rest here on these chairs.

Next are Beehive Cave with beehive-shaped stalactites, Vineyard Cave hung with stalactites in the shape of clusters of grapes, Miro Cave and Stone Flower Palace.

The Stone Flower Palace is really an underwater palace. Stalagmites here present an amazing scene of fairies dancing around the Dragon King as if welcoming guests.

Next to this Stone Flower Palace are the Twin Room Cave, Eternal Youth Pavilion, and the Snow Flower Cave glistening with pure white stalactites and stalagmites like silvery snow.

MOUNTAIN SEA CAVE

The Mountain Sea Cave starts from a stairway formed of rocks which is halfway between the entrance of the Main Cave and Myungsa-sipri. About 50 metres from here, there is the Bat Cave where many bats live. This cave leads to the Trap Valley, a series of rock holes, Coral Cave filled with stalagmites in the shape of corals and then to the Bear Bone Cave.

Also in the Coral Cave is the Flying Dragon Pond, 15 metres wide, one metre deep and 30 metres long. It is always brimming full of water, clear as a mirror. It will have a boat in the future.

The Paikryung Grand Grotto is much more scenic than the Dongryong Grotto which has long been known and visited.

The work of laying a road to the Paikryung Grand Grotto, of putting up electric wiring in the grotto and providing facilities for tourists is now being completed.

The Paikryung Grand Grotto is indeed a treasure of our country.

CHANG PYO HYUP

POLITICAL NOTE

Sequel of Pajoo Raid

After the Pajoo raid in South Korea, which was staged by a U.S. armed military police band voices protesting against the American army's barbarism are rising everywhere. Even in the "National Assembly" of South Korea the case is bitterly condemned. The annoyed American imperialist aggressors held the so-called "ROK-U.S. high level talks."

In the talks held between White, Commander of U.S. 8th Army, and three ROK Ministers of National Defence, Home Affairs and Justice, they posed as if they were going to "settle" the Pajoo incident.

However, as their so-called "joint communique" issued on May 10 shows, the talks revealed nothing but the true colour of the aggressive scheme of the American imperial-

ists. The "joint communique" contained idle phrases about reaching complete mutual understanding. They claimed that the aim of stationing the U.S. army in South Korea was to guarantee Korea's security! Many words were written to make an excuse for the American occupation of South Korea.

The Korean people know so well the real meaning of "aim" and "security" uttered by the American imperialists.

With the occupation of South Korea, the American imperialist aggressors are turning it into their colony, and unleashed war even against North Korea, and have been plundering South Korean resources.

The American imperialist warmongers in South Korea are also now fanatically engaged

in preparing for a new war, and they are scheming to bring in atomic weapons and transfer the "headquarters of U.N. armed forces in Tokyo" to South Korea.

Because of the predatory policy of the U.S. imperialist aggressors in South Korea, millions of foodless peasants and 3,600,000 unemployed and semi-unemployed are now on the verge of starvation. And innocent people are being killed by the murderous gangsters in U.S. army uniforms. This reveals the very nature of the "aim" and "security" which the U.S. imperialist aggressors so loudly advertise.

In the "joint communique" they reiterated that the U.S. army's acts in South Korea will not affect the unanimity of idea and aim between the U.N. armed forces and the Republic of Korea. This means that no one should worry about the U.S. army's savage crimes and that such cases may be repeated again in the future!

This was also obviously revealed in the statement of "Minister of Home Affairs" of South Korea, which was released in the form of an "explanation" of the recent "talk." According to his statement, they agreed that "in case anyone intrudes into U.S. zones, the U.S. army may fire at him and will try to arrest him," while Syngman Rhee and his cohorts will "forcefully evacuate" the Korean people to make room for the U.S. army theatre of operations.

What are the "U.S. zones" and the "U.S. army theatre of operations"?

The U.S. army units, stationed at the International Park in Inchon, may shoot at anyone who approaches the park and even passes the road nearby. Remember Pajoo! Pajoo is a farm village located far from the U.S. army zone. Did not the U.S. imperialist aggressive armed forces raid that village? This is one example out of many. Buildings and properties in South Korea are illegally held under their custody.

Wherever the aggressive U.S. army goes, the place becomes the "U.S. zone," any place

in which the American imperialist aggressors have an interest, becomes the "theatre of operations."

It is not an exaggeration to say that almost all the territory of South Korea has now become the theatre of operations of the U.S. army.

As a result of these "talks" and "agreement," in Pajoo district alone, which suffered barbarous armed attacks by the aggressors of the American imperialists, the U.S. 8th Army authorities and the Syngman Rhee clique forced more than six hundred inhabitants to evacuate from that area by labelling them as "undesirable inhabitants."

Moreover, right after the talks, an American armyman beat with a beer bottle Hwang Jong Hak, a peasant who was on the road to Shinsan-ri, Joonai Sub-County, in the very same Pajoo County, wounding him seriously. On the same day five U.S. army men robbed a food store located at Yunpoong-ri, Joonai Sub-County, Pajoo County, and seriously wounded with kicks and blows the keeper of the store, Chang Tai Sung. An American armyman attached to the 48th field-gun-battery, 24th Division, shot and killed a woman who was washing clothes by a stream near the Dukchung-ri, Papyong Sub-County, Pajoo County. He shot her because she resisted his rude advances towards her.

Thus, "ROK-U.S. high level talks" were aimed at the connivance of the savage deeds of the American imperialist aggressive army in South Korea. Their "talks" only legalized the American imperialist aggressors' criminal acts against the people in South Korea which they will continue. No wonder then the U.S. army's criminal acts are going on as ever!

As an old Korean proverb has it, "wherever it goes a crow is always black."

These are the self-evident facts which bring to light the true colours of the U.S. high ranking officers from Washington and their puppets, the Syngman Rhee clique, whose job is to provoke a new war and commit aggression.

THE KOREAN-INDIAN CULTURAL SOCIETY FOUNDED

Cultural interchange between the Korean and Indian peoples as well as friendship is growing day by day.

On December 25, 1956 the Indo-Korean Cultural Society was set up in India and on the 8th of May this year the Korean-Indian Cultural Society was born in Pyongyang.

The Korean people warmly welcomed the birth of these two societies.

At the inauguration meeting of the Korean-Indian Cultural Society, Han Sul Ya, a writer and Chairman of the Korean National Peace Committee, was the main speaker.

The meeting adopted the rules of the society and issued a statement. An executive committee consisting of nineteen members was formed with Han Sul Ya as Chairman, Suh Man Il, a writer, and Kim Hai Jin, a Buddhist scholar, as Vice-Chairmen, Hong Kyung Suk as general secretary.

The newly formed Korean-Indian Cultural Society will further develop cultural relations, mutual understanding, and friendly ties between the two peoples.

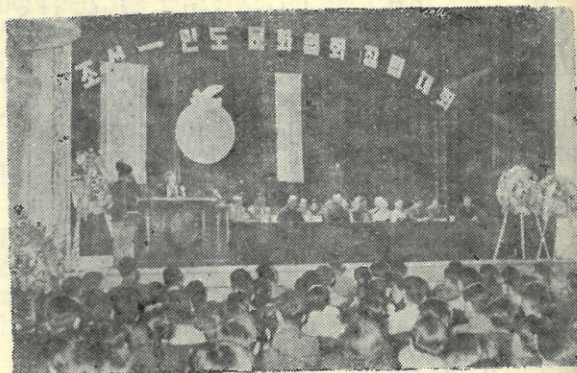
Korea and India are separated by thousands of miles and their social systems are different. But these cannot be any hindrance in the development of friendship and cultural intercourse between them.

The friendly relations between the two peoples are rooted deep from olden times. It traces back as early as the 4th century.

The brilliant culture of India, a cradle of world civilization, was introduced to Korea many centuries ago, and played a very important role in developing our national culture. The cultural splendor in the periods of the Three Kingdoms (from around the first century to the seventh) and the Unified Silla (from the 7th century to the beginning of the 10th century) owed much to India. A living testimony of this is such cultural relics of our country as the stone-steps of the Boolkooksa Temple in Kyungjoo, North Kyungsang Province, Sakyamuni pagoda, Tabo pagoda, sculptures in the Sukkool-am Cave, pagoda of the Jungnim-sa Temple in Pooyu, stone-lantern and stupa of the Hwaum-sa Temple.

It was through Buddhism that contacts between the two countries were started.

Between 372 to 384 A.D. several Indian



Inauguration meeting of Korean-Indian Cultural Society

monks — Ahdo and Mallananda among them — brought Buddhist culture to Korea for the first time. In 526 A.D. Kyumik, a venerable Paikche monk, studied five years in the Sangana Temple in central India, and on returning home accompanied by Baidaltha, a learned monk of India, translated 72 volumes of Sutra of Vinaya in collaboration with Baidaltha, to be used by Korean followers.

In the 7th century several monks of Silla, Aryavarma, Hyeyup, Hyunjo, Hyeryoon and Hyuntai, went to India to study, while Indian monks, Vimalsatya, Buddha-Sanga and others, visited Silla.

Around this time Wonhyo founded the Mahayana Buddhism, and Euisang went to China (Tang Dynasty) for the study of the Buddhasatamsaka-Mahavaipulya Sect and introduced it into our country.

And in 717 A.D. another Silla monk Hyecho made a ten-year pilgrimage through over thirty kingdoms in India and central Asia and later wrote his famous "A Journey Through India". This book contains much valuable information for the study of Indian history and culture in the 8th century.

Especially it should be noted that in our country during the period from 1237 to 1251 A.D. 81,137 printing-blocks of the Great Buddhist Sutra were completed.

The mutual visits of monks of the two countries went on until the 15th century when the Li Dynasty replaced the Koryu

Dynasty. From then on, unfortunately there was little contact.

At the meetings of the World Peace Council and International Journalist Conference held in Helsinki the delegates of Korea and India met each other and deepened their friendly feelings.

Korea was liberated on August 15, 1945, and India proclaimed her independence in August, 1947. The two peoples have renewed their old friendship, which has great significance for the solidarity of the entire Asian countries and world peace.

In recent years the mutual visits of the two peoples have become more frequent. In 1956 alone we welcomed Sharma, a well-known Indian photo-correspondent, and other men of culture including Ray Choudhry and Ramesh Sinha, both journalists. On the other hand our country sent a number of delegates to India for several international conferences—International Jurists' Confer-

ence, Asian Writers' Congress and the Conference of Asian Countries. Also our Buddhist delegates attended the festival marking the 2,500 anniversary of the birth of Buddha and sent about 200 items of our Buddhist arts to the International Buddhist Art Exhibition at the request of the Indian Buddhist Society.

The Korean people will never forget the Indian people's deep sympathy and sincerity towards the Korean people and the just solution of the Korean question manifested at the international meetings such as the U.N. General Assembly or the Neutral Nations POW Repatriation Commission.

The Korean people give full support to the Indian people who are struggling for liberation of Goa.

The foundation of the Korean-Indian Cultural Society will further strengthen the friendly and cultural ties between our two peoples.

SHOWS OF THREE PAINTERS

Recently three Korean artists who had returned from a good-will visit to the fraternal countries arranged their one-man shows in Pyongyang.

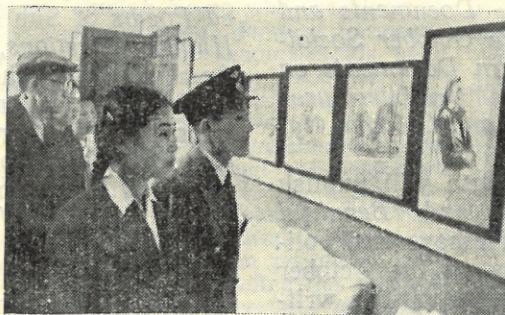
The three painters are Jung Hyun Woong, who visited Bulgaria last October, Lim Hong Eun, who participated in the Fifth World Youth and Students Festival, and Li Suk Ho, who was in Viet-Nam last October.

Jung Hyun Woong exhibited 25 water-colours, pencil and hair brush works, while Lim Hong Eun displayed 25 water-colours and pencil works. Among these were pictures portraying Korean women on the Red Square in Moscow; the opening ceremony at the Fifth World Youth and Students Festival; cities and villages of Bulgaria, and Bulgaria's labour renovators. Also displayed were portraits of graceful Japanese, Viet-Nameese and Chinese women.

Li Suk Ho put on display his eighteen works. With experienced touch and fine colour, he brought the landscape and people of Viet-Nam before our very eyes. He painted a calm bay dotted with fishing boats; a thick bamboo grove and a garden with golden bananas; "Hoshan" and the "Southern Garden", which had been the revolutionary bases of the Viet-Nameese people in their struggle against the French imperialists.

His red and yellow flowers had a strong exotic flavour of the southern lands. Then there were his simple but vigorous brush works of "Lake", "Harvest", "Village Lane", "Banana Trees" and "Autumn in the North Viet-Nam".

The high artistic value and the expression of internationalist friendship of these three painters deepened the friendly feeling of the visitors towards the fraternal countries.



Shows of Jung Hyun Woong and Lim Hong Eun

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Recently three picture-books were published with the notes in Russian, Chinese, English and Japanese by the Foreign Languages Publishing House.

"Cultural Heritages of Korea" 208 pages

Culture from the third century to the 19th in five sections — paintings, architecture, sculptures, handicrafts and pagodas.

"Korea Today" 171 pages

This book illustrates the life in Korea today in the fields of politics, economy and culture.

"Younger Generation of Korea" 69 pages

This picture-book introduces the working youth who are playing an active part in building socialism and the students who are studying under the people's democratic system.

PUBLICATIONS FOR THE CELEBRATION OF FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF OCTOBER SOCIALIST REVOLUTION

Today, all the publishing houses in our country are preparing publications in honour of the Fortieth Anniversary of the great October Socialist Revolution.

The Korean Workers' Party Publishing House is putting out nine books among which are: *"Collection of Documents and Papers Commemorating the October Socialist Revolution,"* *"Comintern Documents on Korea,"* and Lenin's works *"On Literature"* and *"Questions on the East and Colonial Nations"*.

The State Publishing House will publish *"The Banner of October,"* and *"Beautiful Songs,"* both collections of essays and political literature and poems on the October Socialist Revolution written by various writers of different countries including the French writer Henri Barbusse.

The Korean-Soviet Publishing House is preparing the books: *"Lenin"* — a collection of poems on Lenin; *"Memoirs of Lenin,"* *"Difficult Path,"* a novel by A. Tolstoy; *"First Happiness,"* a novel by Constantine Fedin; *"Mayakovsky's Selected Poems,"* *"On the Bank of Neva River,"* a drama by K. Trenov; and a *"Russo-Korean Dictionary"* containing 75,000 words.

The Korean Writers' Union Publishing House is to publish an anthology on the Oc-

tober Revolution by more than 50 Korean poets and a collection of writings of some ten Korean writers, which will contain stories, sketches and essays.

"Lenin and Workers" and *"Lenin Lives with Us"* are in the list of the Korean Trade Union Publishing House.

The Korean Academy of Sciences Publishing House will publish a collection of writings and theses in honour of the occasion. The Democratic Youth League Press will put out books on social science and literature, and the Korean Women's Press and the Korean Musical Press are preparing to issue memorial works. It is expected that all the memorial publications will come off the press in time for the celebration of the October Socialist Revolution.

KOREAN LITERARY WORKS TRANSLATED AND PUBLISHED IN THE FRATERNAL COUNTRIES

To meet the growing demands of the peoples of the fraternal countries for the works of our writers, the number of Korean literary works translated and published in various countries is increasing.

In the Soviet Union *Short Stories* by Han Sul Ya, *Land*, a novel by Li Ki Yung, *Selected Poems* of Suh Man Il and Cho Ki Chun, *Human Questions*, a novel by Kang Kyung Ae, were published. All in all 15 Korean works were translated in 10 languages and in more than ten thousand copies each. Also two Korean classics *The Story of Choon Hyang* (Spring Perfume) and *The Story of Shim Chung* were translated and published.

In China some 15 Korean literary works were translated and published. Among them are *The Story of Choon Hyang*, Han Sul Ya's novel *The River Taidong* and his short story *Wolves*, and Cho Ryung Chool's drama *Comrade-in-Arms*.

The translated Korean works were published in hundreds of thousands of copies.

Novels, *Land* by Li Ki Yung, *History* by Han Sul Ya and *Korean Short Stories* were translated and published in Mongolia.

Again Li Ki Yung's *Land*, Han Sul Ya's *The River Taidong*, Cho Ki Chun's *Poems*, Hwang Kun's *Happiness*, a novel, were published into Vietnamese.

PREMIER KIM IL SUNG INSPECTS RECONSTRUCTION OF PYONGYANG

On May 22, Premier Kim Il Sung inspected the rehabilitation and reconstruction work in Pyongyang to encourage the government employees, students and army men who came out in support of the Cabinet decision concerning the rapid rehabilitation and reconstruction of Pyongyang to greet the country's liberation day, August 15.

He was accompanied by Pak Jung Ai, Vice-Chairman of the C.C. of the Workers' Party of Korea, Pak Ui Wan, Vice-Premier, Choi Jai Ha, Minister of Construction, and other Party and government leaders.

The Premier praised the young builders for their noble spirit and highly organized work.

OFFER OF RELIEF RICE TO FOODLESS SOUTH KOREAN PEASANTS

People from every walk of life in North Korea, giving full support to Cabinet decision No. 43 which made an offer of 15,000 tons of relief rice to the starving South Korean peasants, wish the relief rice to be delivered as early as possible.

Kang Jin Kun, Chairman of the C.C. of the Korean Peasants' Union, wrote an open letter to the South Korean peasants on May 9. On May 18 Kim Doo Bong, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the D.P.R.K., addressed a letter to Li Ki Bung, Chairman of the National Assembly in South Korea.

President Kim Doo Bong expressing deep sympathy for the sufferings of the foodless South Korean peasants and their families emphasized that the recent measures taken by the Government of the D.P.R.K. for sending free of charge 15,000 tons of rice to them were a true expression of the sincere brotherly affection of the Korean people and their lofty national duty. He further stressed that these measures should be realized immediately.

Throughout the Republic numerous mass meetings are being

held in support of the Cabinet decision. At these meetings, without exception, resolutions were unanimously adopted to welcome and support the just measures of the Government of the Republic, and to condemn vehemently the aggressive U.S. armed forces which turned South Korea into an America's colony and plunged the South Korean people into famine and poverty. And, further, people pledged themselves to work ever harder for increased production in order to promote the peaceful unification of the country.

NATIONAL PEACE COMMITTEE OF KOREA AGAINST ATOMIC AND HYDROGEN WEAPONS USES AND TESTS

The National Peace Committee of Korea issued on May 24 a statement against the employment and tests of atomic and hydrogen weapons.

The statement expressing the ardent wish of the honest-minded people of the entire world for peace and their strong opposition against war and aggression and pointing out the just struggle of the world's peace fighters including Korea who are vigorously marching forward for peace, vehemently denounced the bellicose elements headed by the United States. It condemned the warmongers who, in total disregard of the unanimous aspiration and demand of mankind, are all the more frantically preparing for an atomic war. Pointing out that, despite the strong objection of the people all over the world including the Japanese people, the imperialist aggressive circles are continuing the atomic and hydrogen weapons tests, the statement denounced the American imperialists who openly manoeuvre to abrogate the Korean Armistice Agreement, instigate the Syngman Rhee clique to clamour ever louder for "march north," to bring guided missiles into South Korea and rule out the possibilities for the peaceful unification of Korea.

The Korean people, the statement further stressed, attach great significance to the World Peace Council meeting to be held in Colombo in June, and extend

firm support and encouragement to it.

CULTURAL EXCHANGE BETWEEN KOREA AND GERMANY

In accordance with the Agreement on the Economic and Cultural Co-operation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the German Democratic Republic, representatives of the two countries exchanged on May 22 in Pyongyang a plan for cultural exchange for 1957 to strengthen and develop intercourse in the spheres of culture and science between the two countries.

The plan provides for the mutual exchange of experiences and data in the fields of science, education and publication, invitation of representatives to important conferences and scientific meetings called by the Academies of Sciences or scientific associations under them, and for dispatching a German journalist to Korea for the duration of one month.

Exchange of delegations, data and books is also called for in the plan. Korea will send to Germany a delegation of agro-technicians and writers. And Germany will dispatch to Korea musical and dance troupes, and research workers on Korean language. And an exhibition of German hygienic facilities and methods displaying glass model human body will be held in Korea. And exchange of books, dramas and records is also provided for in the plan.

SOUTH KOREAN NEWSMEN INVITED TO NATIONAL JOURNALISTS CONFERENCE

The Preparatory Committee of the Second National Journalists Conference addressed on May 15, a letter to the journalists of South Korean papers, news agencies, magazines and broadcasting stations, extending an invitation to the Journalists Conference to be opened in Pyongyang on June 7.

RELIEF FUNDS FOR THE KOREANS DETAINED AT OMURA CAMP

Relief funds amounting to 1,615,350 won for the Koreans detained in the Omura camp in Japan, which were donated by people from every walk of life in

the northern part of the country were sent to the International Red Cross Committee in Tokyo through the good offices of the International Red Cross Society to be distributed among the Korean detainees.

The International Red Cross Society informed our society that the relief money would soon be distributed among the Koreans in the Omura camp.

KOREAN-INDONESIAN TRADE AGREEMENT SIGNED On May 15, a trade agreement was signed in Djakarta by the representatives of the Korea Committee for the Promotion of International Trade and of the Indonesian Industrial and Trade Council.

Under the agreement, our country will export to Indonesia zinc, steel, cement, glass, chemical fertilizer and silk. In return, Indonesia will export rubber, tea, coconut oil, vegetable oil, quinine, coffee, timber and other items.

KOREAN TRADE MISSION LEAVES FOR INDIA AND BURMA On May 16, a trade mission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea left Pyongyang for India and Burma.

The mission headed by Jin Ban Soo will have talks with the government representatives concerning the opening of trade between these countries and Korea.

HAN SUL YA LEAVES FOR WORLD PEACE COUNCIL Han Sul Ya, Chairman of the Korean National Peace Commit-

tee and member of the World Peace Council, accompanied by To Yu Ho, an archaeologist, left Pyongyang on May 25 by air to attend the World Peace Council meeting to be held in Colombo, Ceylon, on June 10.

RICE TRANSPLANTING IN DEFIANCE OF CONTINUED DROUGHT Despite a long drought rice transplanting in our country has been making good progress.

According to the figures released by the Ministry of Agriculture, rice transplanting in North Korea, as of May 25, has already been completed on an area five times larger than that of the same period last year.

Thanks to the efforts of the government officials, students and men and officers of the People's Army who volunteered to help in rice transplanting, roughly 40,000 hectares of land was covered in the five days between May 21 to 25.

JAPANESE NEW-DRAMA DELEGATION IN KOREA On May 21, a Japanese New-Drama Delegation headed by Tomoyoshi Murayama arrived in Pyongyang at the invitation of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

On May 22, a welcome meeting was held in Pyongyang which was attended by over eight hundred writers and cultural workers.

On May 27 and 28 the delegation visited Kaesong to see the city which is recovering from

war damage, as well as many historical sites. Afterwards they met with the local theatrical workers.

Choi Yong Kun, Vice-Premier, on May 30, received the delegation. Also present were Kim Chang Man, Vice-Chairman of the C.C. of the Workers' Party of Korea, and Huh Chung Sook, Minister of Culture and Propaganda.

INDIAN CULTURAL DELEGATION INVITED The Korean-Indian Cultural Society has invited the Indo-Korean Cultural Society in New Dehli to send a delegation to visit our country in June or July in order to exchange views on the cultural interchange between the two countries, and strengthen further the friendly tie between the two peoples.

Invited are P. N. Sharma, Chairman of the Society, Rekah Devi, General Secretary of the Society, Dr. M. R. Anand, Balwant Gargi, Romesh Sanghavi, Rajinder Singh, and K. A. Abbas.

1957-1958 FILM EXCHANGE BETWEEN KOREA AND CHINA SIGNED On May 11, an agreement on film exchange between Korea and China for 1957-58 was signed by the representatives of the Korean Film Distribution Agency and the China Film Distribution Corporation.

Korea will send to China the materials to produce a translation edition of a Korean film. In return, the Chinese will export to our country 56 copies of 7 films

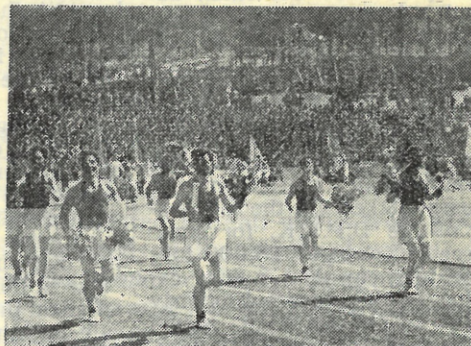
FRIENDSHIP BATON RELAY

In celebration of the Sixth World Youth and Students Festival, an international relay race is being run.

The eastern route of this international relay race consisting of six courses, runs from Korea, through China and Mongolia to Moscow. The runners will reach the V. I. Lenin Central Stadium in Moscow, the heart of peace, at 10 a.m. on July 28. The eastern course started from Panmunjom, where Korean runners took off at 8 a.m. on May 30.

Running via Kaesong, Shinmak and Sariwon, our country's champions passed Pyongyang at 9:40 a.m. on June 2.

They continued their course through Anjoo, Jungjoo and Sunchun and passed on the baton of friendship to the Chinese champions at the centre of the bridge over the Yalu.



The baton of the international relay race, which is being rushed to Moscow from Panmunjom, is passed on to the runners of the Pyongyang district



Students heading for the construction site

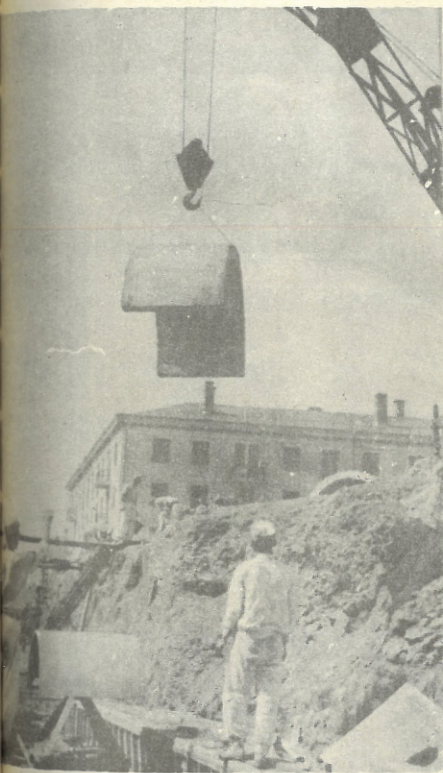
YOUNG VOLUNTEERS FOR THE BUILDING OF THE CAPITAL

Photo by Kim Woo Sung

To greet the coming 12th anniversary of the August 15 Liberation the students, People's Army men and officers and government officials have volunteered to take part in the building of Pyongyang, our capital.

During 11 days between May 21-31 over 172,000 young men and women took part in the work. They dug out over 116,300 cubic metres of earth, mixed 6,240 cubic metres of concrete and laid 7,618 metres of drain-pipe.

With their patriotic enthusiasm the building work is advancing apace, and the city is putting on the appearance of modern one.



The West Pyongyang Furniture Factory is nearing completion thanks to the endeavours of the Pyongyang Railway College students

Students of the Central Militia School taking part in the building of the principal streets of the city

Students of the Kim Chalk Polytechnical Institute are speeding up the foundation work for a five-storied building

